BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814, [NUMBER 1145.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Packets are now open at the General Post Office, for the receipt of Letters, to be conveyed to England by the Ship Wellington.

T. FLOWER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
22d July 1814.

Advertisement.

On TUESDAY the 26th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK
WILL BE PUT UP TO SALE,
AT THE
BUNDER CUSTOM HOUSE,

SUNDRY Seized and Condemned Goods, consisting of Shawls, Piece Goods, Silver Watches, a Double Barrelled Gun, Sugar, Tobacco, Ganjah and Snuff, the particulars whereof, may be seen on application at this office.

H. SHANK,
Custom Master.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
22d July 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES
This present SATURDAY, the 23d Inst.
AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

THE Oart Called *Churney Vowlly*, situated in Sonapoor near the Washermans Tank, consisting of the following Property; three Stone and Chunam Built Houses, which generally rent at 100 Rs. per month, 52 Cocoanut Trees, and 32 Houses, which Pay the usual ground rent, three Wells of fine water. Ground by measurement is nearly 410 feet in breadth, and 120 in length, open to much improvement; the Premises can be seen any day, by enquiring of LUXIMON WITTOJEE, PURVOE or DAMAJEE RAW, WARVALL; who lives on the Spot. Further Particulars to be made known at the time of sale.

N. B. This Oart pays annually 22½ Rupees to the Honourable Company.

Bombay, 20th July 1814.

જાહેર-લીલાંકુ-ફરીને-વેચશે

નજર-જગા-ઉપર-તા- ૨૩ મી-આગ્રે-
મહીના-નીચે-પાંડલા-પોકેરે-ફલાફ ૫ નાં
વાડી-એક-તાંમે-ચર-ની-શ્રુનાંપોર-મ
ધેની-ધોલીનાં-તલાવ-આગલની-તેમધે
નીચે-લગેલી-મીલકત-શ્રુધાં—પથર-ત
થા-ચુનાનાં-બાંધેલાં-ગેકેરા-તે-ગેકેરોનુ-
લાકુ માશ ૧ નાં-કુા- ૧૦૦ કુપજે છે-ત
થા-નારીએલી ૫૨ છે-તથા-ગેકેરા ૩૨
છે-તેકેનાં-શરશેતા-પરમાણે-લાગ્યે-લા કુ
કુપજે છે-તથા-તેમધે-પાંણીનાં-કુવા ૩ છે
એ-જમીન-લગતે-પોકેલી-કુટ ૪૧૦ છે
તથા-લંબાઇએ-કુટ ૧૨૦ છે-એ-જગા-
ખાલીછે-જેકેને-જોવી-આગેતે-વેચાએ-

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

THE Wearing Apparel, Books and other Effects of an Officer deceased.

Bombay, 23d July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co

On WEDNESDAY next,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A COLLECTION of valuable Books and new Pamphlets imported by the last Ships from England—Catalogues where of will be circulated the beginning of the ensuing week.

Bombay, 23d July 1814.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

In your paper of last Wednesday, you recommend that the example of Dublin in raising a statue of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, should be followed in India, where the distinguished part of his military career commenced.—

As I think it not improbable that your suggestion may, at no distant period, be followed by bursts of patriotism from every well wisher of his country in India, to commemorate the consummation of that great man's labors, and the arrival of that happy period, which is now dawning on the World; to heal by the blessings of peace, the wounds of protracted war. It may not perhaps be considered an unprofitable task, to endeavour to direct their right application in a manner more appropriate than by a statue to the former, or a public festival to the latter.

The Town of Bombay, which is at conspicuous for the beauty of its Building is scarcely ready for the reception of splendid monuments, whether of the living or of the dead; nor have we much encouragement to subscribe to them, since the large sums raised by public contributions so far back as the years 1805 and 1806 for statues of the Marquis Cornwallis, Marquis Wellesley, and of Mr. Pitt, & in 1808 for a monument to the mamory of the brave Captain George Hardinge have to this moment, not obtained for us, one specimen of the art and genius of our native country.

I would humbly suggest therefore, that whatever sums the patriotism and liberality of my Countrymen may contribute, to commemorate the services of the Marquis Wellington, and blessings of returning Peace, they may be appropriated to the institution of a Military Fund, to provide for the Widows and Children of deceased Military and Marine Officers, soldiers and sailors on the Bombay Establishment, and a Military Seminary for the education of all Children, whether bereaved of their parents or not.—

The benefits of such an Establishment are far beyond the powers of my Pen to describe, but I am much a stranger to the feelings of the human heart, if I cannot with confidence affirm, that it would be a more acceptable homage to the noble mind of the Marquis Wellington, to be elected Patron of such an institution than to hear of his statue being raised in marble or in Brass.—

The name of Lord Wellington in England will live with that of Marlborough, and if in India it should descend to posterity with that of Clive, it will live as long as there is a tongue to tell its glories, or a British heart to receive their impression.—

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Bombay, 18th July 1814. CIVILIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

The truly benevolent proposal of "*Civilis*" whose letter appeared in this day's Gazette intitles him to the thanks of the community at this Presidency, but particularly to the Military Branch. Most urgently is an Institution of the nature proposed by "*Civilis*" required at this Presidency, the only one in India where the Soldier's afflicted Widow is left to pine in want or obliged to have recourse for a subsistence to that humiliating though (for the honor of this Settlement and its Dependencies be it said,) always successful expedient of *Subscription*: can a situation more distressing be imagined, than that of an amiable and accomplished Female left in this distant land a Widow, unprotected, and in want!!! No colouring from my humble Pen can heighten the effect upon the Human Heart of this sad but most interesting Picture; to those who are possessed of exquisite sensibility such an object will call up a thousand tender sensations, to the Female mind it alone belongs to appreciate the peculiar delicacy of such a situation.

The Civil Service much to their credit, have an excellent Fund, how much to be lamented it is that the military have not a similar Institution: it is indeed greatly to be regretted that some public-spirited and benevolent Individuals do not undertake one of the nature proposed; No army ever possessed more virtue than the Army of this Presidency, and I am convinced the proposal viewing it in all its bearings as stated by "*Civilis*," would be embraced by every Corps with alacrity; such an appeal would touch a chord of the human Heart which would vibrate throughout the Army.

In its infant state, the Institution might be defective; but how few Institutions are there perfect at first, it would be for the wisdom and experience of the Managers to improve the system: surely so admirable an object ought not to be abandoned because this or that Plan is conceived defective, and not calculated to embrace all the objects in view. let a Plan be adopted, provided it be not totally at variance with the Laws and Regulations of similar Institutions generally, and then let it be a subject for future consideration to bring the Plan as near perfection as human frailty will admit by gradual improvement: It would be sacrilege to quash so benevolent a proposal, because Individuals might differ about the Plan to be adopted.

I shall most cordially drink "*Civilis's*" good health in a Bumper, and Corporal Trim will join me in a Tankard of Grog; may the Services Civil and Military ever unite in schemes of reciprocal happiness.

MY UNCLE TOBY.

20th July 1814.

તાંકાં-શ્રુચી-જોએ-પરન્તુ-સખમંણજી-વી
ઠોજીને-છપ્પા-વારવેલ-દામાજી-રાવને-પુ
છેઆથી-દેખારશે-તે-માલી-તે-જગા-ઉ
પર-રેહેછે-એ-બાબે-બીજી-ખબર-વેચા
તી-વખતે-જાહેર-કરશે *

એ-વાડીનુ-દેણ-વરશા ૧ નુ-રારકાર
ને-૩પીઆ૰ રરાા ભરેછે *

તા- ૨૩ મી-જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૪

LATELY PUBLISHED,

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

INTENDED PRINCIPALLY

FOR THE USE OF GENTLEMEN RESIDING IN INDIA,

CALLED

THE

PAMPHLETEER.

THE PAMPHLETEER is a collection of the best Pamphlets on various subjects of literature, science and politics. It is printed in a fair open type, in octavo: each number contains ten to twelve pamphlets averaging 300 pages—price 4 Rupees—4 to 5 numbers will be published annually: Messers BLACK PARRY and Co. London, undertake to forward the above work regularly to India thro' their Agents at the different Presidencies, viz. Messrs. FERRIS and Co Calcutta, Messrs. Griffiths and Co. Madras, Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Bombay.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO

Trincomalie, and Madras,

THE SHIP

CORNWALLIS,

CAPT. WEBSTER,

WILL SAIL, EARLY NEXT MONTH
FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF
NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE,

Bombay, 22d July 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, Lamps, Wall Shades &c. 10 pieces of Furniture Chintzs, in small lots, 20 Dozen of Whole and Half Stockings, a few pieces of Policat Handkerchiefs, 20 Dozen of Beer and Jamaica Rum.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Neat Assortment of Jewellery including 2 sets of fashionable pearl ornaments, a few pieces of good Irish Sheeting, and strong Russia Duck for Over-alls, Gaiters. &c.

Bombay, 24th July 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th JULY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon George

Wigham, to perform the Medical duties of the Residency of Malwah.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1814.

Assistant Surgeon William Robertson, of this Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1814.

Mrs. Gell, Widow of the late Lieutenant George Gell, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, is admitted on the Pension Establishment from the date of her husband's decease.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1814.

In pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Court to confide the execution of the duties of the Office of Military Auditor General, to an Officer of superior rank to Lieutenant (now Captain) Hough; Lieutenant Colonel William Brookes of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to the Office of Military Auditor General, until the farther pleasure of the Hon'ble Court shall be known; Captain Hough is appointed Deputy Military Auditor General, and Lieutenant Snodgrass, Assistant to the Auditor General; the appointments to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of August.

In thus giving effect to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the Governor in Council considers it no more than an act of justice due to Captain Hough, to express the satisfaction he has derived from the creditable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Military Auditor General, during the period he has officiated at the Head of this Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Brookes will take his Seat at the Military Board, in virtue of his appointment of Military Auditor General.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the advice of our well wisher "Caleb Quotum," With which we should have been happy to have amused our Readers, had not the allusion been too pointed. *Verbum sat.*

J. B. S. has our thanks also for his communication, but though many striking analogies are to be found in the occurences of English History, when compared with our Spanish Campaigns, we presume that the majority of our Readers of the present day, are well acquainted with them.

The arrival of the Madras Fleet from Europe, has added very little to our Stock of Intelligence, indeed we had previously received English papers, overland, up to the 15th of February; and this Fleet left Portsmouth on the 20th; we have extracted from the Madras Gazette, a list of the Passengers and a few particulars which we believe are new to this Presidency,

On Tuesday the Castlereagh of this Port, returned from the prosecution of her voyage to Europe. Our Readers will see an interesting account of the disasters which led to this unfortunate result, inserted under the head of our Nautical Chronicle, as extracted from the Log Book of the Castlereagh, with the perusal of which, we have been favoured.

We are concerned to state, that the Hannah, Captain Mac Quaker, which left this Port a few days ago, with a Cargo for Europe, returned yesterday evening with the loss of her Main Top-mast. It appears she experienced very heavy squalls which induced her to put back. We are sorry to hear that Lieutenant Williams of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, who was proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, died on board yesterday morning.

A full report of the interesting trial of Captain Campbell and others, in consequence of the unfortunate Duel which took place between Captain C. and Lieutenant Russell of the 47th Regiment, will be found in another part of this Paper.

On Wednesday last, a splendid entertainment was given at Hormasjee Bomanjee's Villa near Pareli, by the Batchelors Club, to Captain and Mrs Russell, in consequence of their recent Marriage. It was attended by all the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement, and every thing that could contribute to the hilarity and pleasure of the Evening was zealously provided by the Committee of Batchelors who acted as Managers on the occasion. The dancing was kept up with great animation and spirit, till near one o'clock when the guests were led to a sumptuous Supper, where it was remarked, that ten different kinds of wine were produced, to infuse their sparkling influence on the happy Visitors. Amongst the devices which appeared on the transparencies, that ornamented the Rooms, we understand, a flitch of Bacon was conspicuous, surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac. But we lament that we are unable from having been absent, to give a more particular description of this pleasing entertainment.

The Company did not retire till late on Thursday morning.

Since writing the above a Correspondent has favored us with an account of the party to Captain and Mrs. Russell, from which we subjoin the following particulars.

The Ball Room was decorated with crimson, curtains, and wreathes of flowers most tastefully festooned. The Coup d'œil on entering the splendid Room was particularly striking; this with the elating influence of some beautiful airs, by an excellent band; fully prepared the party to commence the dancing with uncommon gaiety and spirit. The Supper was composed of all the delicacies of the season; and with every other arrangement, did ample justice to the exertions of the Managers.

We are indebted to an ingenious young Friend for the following Meteorological Table, which is more than usually interesting, as it exhibits the greatest degree of heat that perhaps was ever experienced in Bombay; And the smallest quantity of Rain that ever fell here in the month of June. Such observations as these are curious and valuable every where but particularly so in India: we cannot however recommend them more than by the following quotation from a French Work of some celebrity. "The influence of the variations of the Atmostphere on the productions of the earth, on our health, on the success even of many of the operations of art, render meteorological facts extremely important: It is probable that the time is not far distant, when it may be possible to foretell the periods of these variations, if not with the correctness of Astronomical predictions, yet with such a degree of exactness, as to make it safer to trust to the rules they may give rise to than to chance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE
For June 1814.

Days.	Thermometer in the Shade at 1 P. M.	Thermometer in the Sun at 1 P. M.	Inches of Rain.	Days.	Thermometer in the Shade at 1 P. M.	Thermometer in the Sun at 1 P. M.	Inches of Rain.
1	88½	107		16	91½	132½	3.584
2	90	113		17	85	98½	
3	89	106		18	87	105	.131
4	89	105		19	88	114	.042
5	89	113		20	86½	109	
6	88	103		21	88½	110½	.282
7	88	99		22	88½	112	.106
8	89	112		23	89	110	
9	no	obser;	.025	24	87½	111½	.777
10	87	96		25	85	99½	1.460
11	89	107		26	80		3.258
12	103	131		27	80		
13	94	122½		28	85½	104	
14	102	136		29	87	106	
15	90	106		30	88	106	
Greatest Heat at 1 P. M.					103	136	
Medium do. do. upwards of.					88½	110	
Lowest do. do.					80	96	
			Total.	.	.	.	9.635

ARRIVAL.]—Lieutenant C. Crowther 1st Battalion 22d Regiment.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieutenant and Adjutant Samual Conway 3d Ceylon Regiment.

Captain J. G. Richards 6th Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Henderson Seroor, Artillery.

Captain George Litchfield, Cavalry.

Lieutenant John Sheriff 1st Battalion 4th Regiment,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

The Lord Castlereagh sailed from Alepy for England at 5 P. M. of the 17th of April. Sea log, at 7 A. M. of the 30th May, saw a strange sail from the deck bearing E. by S. ½ S. At 8 two Ships and a Brig from the deck in the N. E. quarter. At noon another Ship bearing N. N. W. On the 31st May, only one of the above Ships in sight Lat. at noon, 33. 49. S. Long. 28. 40. E.—1st June at 2 P. M. shewed our colours to the stranger. At ½ past two he made a signal which we did not understand and bore up towards us. At 3 hove to, and spoke the Union Extra Indiaman from Madras suppose the Brig and the Ships to be H. M. S. Procris and Convoy, which sailed with the Union from Bengal and Madras in January. 2d 3d and 4th. Some of the ships in sight at times, at 2 P. M. of the 6th June, saw the land about Cape Lagullas,— at 7 A. M, in steering sails—at nine fresh breezes in top gallant and sails and driver,—at noon increasing and pleasant weather with smooth water; pumped Ship every hour at 14 and 15 inches. Lat. Obs. 35. 25. S. Long. Chro. 19. 49. E.

7 June, from 1 to 4 P. M. fresh breezes from N. to N. W. during these twenty four hours a strong gale with a very high sea from the Northward. The Ship labouring and straining much. At 2 P. M. saw the Gunner's queen from the deck, bearing N. N. E. 7 or 8 leagues. At 4 P. M. up main sail close reefed the top sails and furled them—Split the fore top sail in reefing, repaired it aloft,—at this time a heavy gale and high sea getting up—down top gallant yards. At 4 A. M. the gale increasing with very strong gusts and rain the Ship labouring and straining much; three pumps at work all night and just kept 20 inches in the well—Carried away the tanyards of the main top mast backstays and the bolts of the breast backstays, replaced them and sent down top gallant masts—hauled the foresail up and handed it, at 5 set the fore top masts and main stay sails—Shipping very high Seas at times. At ½ past six a tremendous cross sea struck the Ship a mid ships, which was followed by a great noise below, occasioned we suppose by the starting of some of the butt ends, for from this time the water began to increase rapidly on us. At 7 A. M. sent a gang down to the fourth pump. At 8 four pumps at work, water still increasing. At 9 A. M. 5 feet 6 inches in the well. At 10 six feet water in the well. Bore up and kept right before the wind, and finding we could not gain with the pumps and the Ship apparently settling in the water commenced heaving cargo overboard to ease the Ship, the alkali and pepper frequently choaking the pumps. At noon, winds and weather as above scudding under bare poles at the rate of eight knots, and taking in much water over all.

When the Ship bore up Lat. from yesterdays observation 36. 5. S. Long. by Chro. 19. 27. East of Greenwich.

8th June, from noon to 4 P. M. still scudding under bare poles, four pumps constantly going and gaining nothing—the other part of the Crew heaving cargo overboard—from the after gun deck and after main holds. At 4 P. M. gaining a little with the pumps. At sunset strong gales with a high following sea taking in a great deal of water overall—stove both of the quarter boats, found were are gaining a little with the pumps, and the Ship more lively to the following sea, still heaving cargo overboard from the main hold. Hard gusts at times, loosed the fore sail to steady the Ship, which went to pieces on the Brails At 8 P. M. four pumps still going, and four feet water in the well, keeping the Ship right before the wind, and under bare poles, to allow the pumps to clear the well. At 10 P. M. more moderate with less swell. Set the main stay sail, and stood in shore N. E. with a westerly breeze. At 1 A. M. 20 inches in the well, left off heaving cargo overboard, just kept the same water, with the four pumps constantly going. Ship still labouring and straining excessively. At 7 A. M. took in the stack of the main rigging, and set the main top sail close reefed to steady the Ship—one watch of the people constantly at the pumps. At ½ past nine more moderate, bent another fore sail and set it. Out 4th and 3d reefs main top sail, and set the fore top sail double reefed and mizen top sail close reefed. At noon moderate breezes and fair weather with a heavy swell, Ship labouring and straining much. Four pumps still at work, and only keeping her clear, getting choaked with alkali.

Lat. obs. 35. 43. S. Long. Chro. 21. 21. East.

Throughout the 9th, light Airs two pumps constantly going for the first twelve hours, latterly only one. 6 A. M. sounded, no ground 100 fathoms, the ship a good deal by the head and from appearances about the gangways and butt ends, not conceiving the Ship in a state to encounter another gale or severe weather, commenced heaving cargo over board to clear the gun-deck, also the guns and their carriages, to ease the Ship's upperworks. Found the larboard quarter boat irreparable broke her up.

Lat. 36. 19 S. Long. 21. 34 East.

10th, Moderate breezes in the first part people heaviug cargo over board to lighten ship by the head. At 8 A. M. up top gallant masts and yards and set the sails. Saw a strange sail and brig at S. S. E. standing to the Westward, moderate breezes fine weather at 11 P. M. increasing, in top gallant sails and driver.

Lat at Noon obs. 35, 40 S. Long. 21 48 East.

11th of June, fresh breezes with a heavy swell one pump constantly at work. Wore ship, to keep under the Lee of Cape Lagullas in smooth water. at midnight a hard gale from the N. W. scudding under bare poles, increased to a hard gale, with thick weather and lightening. A high sea getting upfrom the N. W. the water gaining upon one pump briskly worked. At 8 o'clock saw the land on the larboard beam, very high, the gale continued and at 4 increased. Two pumps constantly going: hard Squalls at intervals, found the water gaining fast on the pumps. in a few minutes, from 15 inches to 2 feet. The main yard went in the slings by a hardgust while wareing at 4. h. 30 m. the 2d best foresail blew to pieces from the yard: got the two pieces of the main yard down cut the slings, &c. to prevent damage to the boats in the waist, at 7 cleared away the wreck of the main yard. One watch of the people at the pumps, kept constantly going, tho' frequently choaked with pepper and alkali: at Noon the Lat. pr. Aect. 35°. Long. Chron. 23. 10 E.

On the 12th of June, an entry is made on the Log Book, of the reasons, which induced the Captain to desist from the prosecution of his voyage. amongst others the severity of the weather had so far disabled the Ship; particularly by the gales of the 7th and 8th of June, that It appeared she was not in a fit state to encounter another gale of wind or any of the severe weather which It was reasonable to expect on reaching the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope at that Seasonof the year. On the 13th, therefore, the Captain altered his course in the intention of returning to Bombay. The particulars in the Log of the subsequent days we have not extracted. On the 1st of July, the Ship succeeded in reaching Johanna, and by keeping the pumps constantly going, and by the assistance of moderate weather; she reached Bombay on Tuesday the 19th of July.

Arrived.]— July 20th. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing, from Sea.

Sailed.]—18th Hon'ble Company's Ship Elphinstone, Captain M. Craig, to China.

Ditto Ditto Hon'ble Company's Ship Neptune, Captain E. S. Ellis, to Ditto.

Ditto Ditto Hon'ble Company's Ship Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton, to Ditto.

Ditto Ditto Hon'ble Company's Ship Lady Melville, Captain J. C. Lochner, to Ditto.

Ditto Ditto Hon'ble Company's Ship Cabalva, Captain J. Birch, to China.

Ditto 19th, Ship Hannah Captain A. Mc Quaker to England.

Ditto Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Riddock to China.

Ditto 21st Ship Alexander, Captain William Harris, to Madras and Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On Saturday the 25th June, Mr. Perers, to Miss Blankenberg.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Edward Saxon, to Miss Sarah Moore.

At Batavia, on the 17th April last, by the Reverend Professor Ross; at the Church of Batavia, Philip Skelton, Esq. to Miss Maughan.

At Ganjam, on the 16th instant, M. Houghton, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon at that Station, to Miss Maria Morrill, eldest daughter of Thomas Morrill, Esq. of Thornage, Norfolk.

DEATHS.]—At Howrah, on Monday last, Mrs. Margaret Coats.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Narcies.

On the same day, Mrs. A. Beagle.

On Sunday, the 19th instant, the Son of Mr. John Chalke.

At Ishera, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Jufreville.

At Hansi, on the 1st instant, the infant son of Capt. W. Logie, of the 1st 19th Bengal Volunteers, aged 11 months and 8 days.

At Dacca on the night of the 20th instant, Edward Wooden, an old Resident in India, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

Calcutta Intelligence.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1814.

FORT WILLIAM,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *June* 24, 1814.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, GOVERNOR GENERAL, having nominated HIS EXCELLENCY GEN. SIR GEORGE NUGENT, Bart, K. B. to be VICE PRESIDENT and DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF FORT WILLIAM during HIS LORDSHIP'S absence from the PRESIDENCY; SIR GEORGE NUGENT has this day taken his Seat accordingly, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of FORT WILLIAM.

By Order of the Vice President in Council.

G. DOWDESWELL.
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUNE 27 1814.

By the Brig Seaflower, which arrived early in the last week from the Mauritius, we have letters from that Island, of so late a date as the 14th of May. By these we are concerned to learn, that the Colony had been visited on the 19th of the preceding month, by a severe hurricane, which had done much injury to the crops in general, both there and at Bourbon. At the latter Island in particular, the Coffee and Clove plantations had extensively suffered. The injury to the

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crops of Grain was less serious; and, in consequence of the large supply of Rice on hand, there had been no rise of price.—The Cornwallis had just imported 9000 bags; and the Borneo and Lady Campbell from Calcutta, and Commerce from Madras, were daily expected, with additional cargoes of Rice, to the extent altogether of nearly 30,000 bags. There was no likelihood therefore, of any material improvement taking place in the market for a long time to come. The wholesale price of Rice is quoted by our correspondents, at so low a rate as from 3 to 3¼ Dollars per bag.

A very considerable rise had taken place in the prices of Coffee at Port Louis, in consequence of the late favorable reports of the markets for that article in Europe, and of the ravages committed among the crops at Bourbon by the late gale. Within a few days of the Helen's departure, Bourbon Coffee had been sold at the Mauritius for 11 Dollars, and Java Coffee for 9¾ Dollars per 100 French lb.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ALLAHABAD.

"*Allahabad; June* 10, 1814.

"This morning, Captain Ball's Detachment, consisting of five Companies of the "1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, and "the Artillery Detachment under Lieutenant Croxton, returned to this station "from the Goruckpore district, after an "absence of nearly three months. I am "happy to say, that the Officers and men "have in general been very healthy.

"Captain Ball's Detachment has marched, since it left Allahabad, upwards of "five hundred miles. All the Officers of "the Detachment complain of the oppressive weather they have experienced, "which, at times, was quite intolerable."

On Tuesday morning last, the Right Honorable the Governor General held a levee at the Government-house, previous to his departure for the Upper Provinces. Nearly all the civil and military officers attached to the Presidency, together with the other principal inhabitants of Calcutta, attended on this occasion.

On Friday morning at sun-rise, his Lordship embarked in state at Chandpaul ghaut, under the usual honors. His Lordship and family proceeded on the same day by water to Barrackpore; from whence he is expected to set out finally on his tour, in the course of this day.—On Friday, at ten A. M. His Excellency Sir George Nugent took the oaths and his seat, as Vice President in Council, under a salute of seventeen guns from the ramparts of Fort William.

No criminal business of much interest has come before the Supreme Court since our last publication.—The trial of the two Malays, Lother and Cowther, for piracy and felony, did not take place on Friday se'nnight, as erroneously stated by us. These two men were brought to the bar on Tuesday; when, an argument arising as to whether the facts set forth in the indictment amounted to a capital offence, they were remanded to jail, and the question reserved for discussion on a future day.—Two Bheesties, named Sher Mahomed and Hajee, were afterwards tried on a charge for the murder of one Ameer in an affray. The Jury acquitted both prisoners.

During the whole of Wednesday, the Court were occupied on the trial of William Green, who was found guilty of shooting at one P. Killella; with an intent to murder him.

The sessions were then adjourned from Wednesday to Saturday; when Ensign V. L. Palmer of the Bengal establishment was tried and acquitted, on an indictment for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape, on a child of nine years of age.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 4th 1814.

This morning anchored in the Roads the H. C. Ships Europe Captain Gladstone; Winchelsea, Captain W. Moffat; Marquis of Huntley, Captain D. Macleod; Asia, Captain Tremenhere; Castle Huntly, Captain J. Paterson, and Astell, Captain Hardyman, left England the 22d Feb.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per EUROPE.—Mrs. S. Sweetland, Mrs. Helen Ternan, Mrs. Mary Carey, Mrs. J. G. Pears—Miss Mary Ann Walker, Miss Harriet Smith, Miss Eliza Fowler, Miss J. Marshall,—Lieutenant R. Ternan, Lieut. Burroughs, Cornet J. Brunton, H. M. 25th L. D. Ensign J. Crowther, H. M. Royal Scots,—Mr. G. Pennington, Mr. F. T. Boyd, Mr. R. A. M'Naghton, Mr. S. Marshall, Mr. J. Cruickshank, Mr. J. Crowther, Mr. E. Crowther, Mr. C. Dismier, Mr. A. Sheddron, Asst. Surgeon,—Mr. T. Bell, Cadet,—Mr. Thomas Brown, Free Merchant, Mr. Charles Pears, Mr. D. Bayley,—Reved. E. Carey, Missionary.

Per WINCHELSEA.—Mrs. Col. Syms,—Mr. and Mrs. Bell,—Mr. Wynch, Cadet,—Mr. Williams,—Messrs. Lind and De Morse, Writers,—Officers of H. M. 86th and 89th Regiment.

Per MARQUIS HUNTLY.—Mrs. Boles, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Boles, Miss Breithaupt, Miss Frafer, Miss Verner, Miss Wilson—Lieutenant Colnel Boles,—Captain Toriano, Engineers,—Mr. Comley, Free Mariner,—Messrs. Richards, Williams, Turnbull and Harlewood, Assistant Surgeons,—Mr. Paisley, Mr. Boles, Messrs. Rhinuis and Scharre, Missionaries,—Mr. Best.

Per ASIA,—For Madras: Mrs. Garrow,—Miss Ann Weston, Miss Ann Ridout,—Capt. G. M. Greville and Thomas Shaw, Paymaster Thomas Perry, and Lieut. W. Keddy, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenants William Campbell and S. R. Pontz, Ensigns D. M'Donald and George Madden, H. M. 30th Regt. of Foot.—Ensigns John Clancey and William Howe, H. M. 1st or Royal Scots,—Messrs. Philip Burrard and J. J. Depaiba, Cadets——For Bengal. Miss Caroline Terreneau, Miss Catherine Brown, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Jane Forbes, Miss Eliza Forbes,—Messrs. Micheal Bruce, H. M. Parker and Charles Phillips, Writers,—Lieutenant G. H. Hutchins, H. C. 15th Regt. of Native Infantry,—Mr. E. Impey, Asst. Surgeon H. C. 6th Regt. of N. Cavalry,—Messrs. A. Brown, M. D. and Lewis Daniel, Assistant Surgeons,—Messrs. Robert Delamain, John Walker, G. H. Rawlinson, John Patton, Onslow Baker, Edward Garstin and G. W. Bonham, Cadets,——Messrs. Robert Terreneau, William Brown and F. E. Forbes, Free Merchants,—Messrs. Richard Lauz, John W. Wood, A. B. Clapperton, and James W. Fish Free Mariners.

Per CASTLE HUNTLY.—Mrs. Barrel, Capt. Randall, 22d L. D.—Capt. J. Edmunds, Mad. Eur. Regt. G. Money, Esq. Thomas Hatton, Esq. for Penang, Messrs. R. Scott, Senior, and J. Scott, Junior, for do.—Mr. J. Ferriar, for Bengal,—Messrs. J. Anderson and A. D. C. Mingay, Writers, Penang,—Rev. R. S. Hutchings, for Penang,—Messrs. R. Anderson and R. Davidson, Asst. Surgeons, Madras,—Mr. Barrel, Paymaster 22d L. D.—7 Subalterns.

Per ASTELL—For Madras: Mrs. Cadell, Miss Denton,—Captain Cadell,—Messrs. Crawley, Anderson, Taylor, Hill, Edwards, Maxwell, Casey, Ogles, Hay, Cassim, Reay, Kinlock, Culloden, and Paulet.—For Bengal: Mrs. Achmuty, Miss Boscawen, Miss Blaney, Miss Leake, Miss Humphreys, Miss Smith—Mr. Achmuty,—Lieutenants Charter and Chambers,—Messrs. Jarvis, Ratten, Nicholl, Marshal, Heysham, Smelt, Winfield, Nicholson, and Roebuck.

We Extract the following Heads of Intelligence from the Madras Gazette, of the 4th of July, is we belicy the we have not been published at this Presidency.

The L'Orient and Cherbourg Squadrons (about 15 sail) have escaped, and the British blockading Squadrons are in pursuit.

The sailing of the West India Fleet—prevented 100 Ships being frozen in the W. I. Dock.

The King of Holland is gone from Solothwen to Lousanne and from thence to France. (*Rotterdam Courant.*)

Severity of the Weather.—17 Coaches detained at Dunstable on account of the Snow. The Western Post entirely stopped.—The Severn frozen over, and also the river Trent—covered with skaiters—this has not happened before for 20 years.

JAN. 26th

Dutch Papers.—Bingen, Lower Rhine, commanded by Gen. Choise, taken by storm by Count Langeron.—The French pursued to Mentz.

Forty-six British Officers have been ordered into confinement, in consequence of the confinement of American Officers in Canada.

JAN. 27th.

The general complexion of the Speech of the President of the United States is as usual most warlike, and breathing increased hatred against Edgland.

All internal correspondence interrupted by the severity of the weather.

By the latest returns 8,000 men have volunteered from the Militia into the Regular Army.

Report says the Princess, Charlotte of Wales is to be married in the course of next spring to the Prince of Orange.

Stoppage of the French Bank.—Report of the Committee.—Notes in circulation 21st January only 38,326,500 Francs, or 1,600,000 Sterling—the whole of their debts amount to 47,700,500 Francs or 1,900,000 Sterling, to cover which they had in Cash 14,354,000 Francs, or 600,000 Sterling, and in Porte Feuille the amount of 31,331,000 Francs in bills of short date.

Bremen, Jan. 19.—The fortress of Wittenberg has been compelled to surrender.

General Bulow's head quarters at Brussels.

FEB. 1st.

Duke De Berri has arrived at Jersey, on his way to France.

Bonaparte has taken all the specie from the Bankers, all the Flour from the Bakers, for the use of the army, and from every person having a horse, all necessaries as supplies for his cavalry.

Deal, 30th Jan.—Arrived the Countess of Harcourt from Bengal.

Plymouth, 29th January.—Arrived the Countess of Loudon from Bengal.

DUTCH PAPERS.—Contain a report of the arrest of 40 persons of distinction, Members of the Legislative Body, by the orders of Bonaparte.

FEBRUARY 3.

H. M. Brig Boxer captured by the American Ship Enterprize.

Sir Alexander Cochrane sailed in the Asia, accompanied by the Superb, for America, as Commander in Chief. Sir John Borlase Warren to return.

Arrived at Portsmouth the Country Ship Elizabeth, sailed from St. Helena 13th December, left there H. C. Ships Apollo, Rose, and 7 Whalers.

5th FEBRUARY.

Extracts from the French Papers.—Bois le Duc taken by the Prussians under Bulow; the inhabitants assisted very much in the undertaking—the possession of this place is most important as it secures the left wing of the Allies and completely opens the frontier of Brabant.

A new Palace about to be built in St. James's Park under Mr. Nash, the Architect—estimated to cost £300,000.

Official information from America.—An Embargo laid on for twelve months.

7th FEBRUARY.

His Majesty's bodily healh good, but his disorder has not abated.

The Swallow, Country Ship, Captain Brodie, arrived from Bengal.

8th FEBRUARY.

Emperor of Russia intends visiting England as soon as circumstances will admit.—Dutch Papers: Duke of Clarence arrived at Zeerickzee. Bremen 21st; Dutch Soldiers desert from Hamburgh in great numbers.—Koningsberg,—the Reigning Empress of Russia is expected travelling under the name of the Countess of Dourlach, accompanied by her Sister Catherine, Princess of Baden, on their route for Carlsruhe, passing through Berlin.

The brave Captain Broke of the Shannon is created a Baroner, for his gallantry in the capture of the United States Frigate Chesapeake, of superior force.

Lord Wellington has received from the Prince Regent of Portugal a complimentary Letter conferring upon him, 4 square leagues of Land and likewise decorating him with the dignity of the honorary Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, as a memorial of his great services.

10th FEBRUARY.

The Allies took possession of Brussels on the 1st, and Ghent on the 3d.

The Prince of Orange has confiscated all French property, as a reprisal for a similar decree in France.

230 young men (Shipwrights) have volunteered from the Dock-Yard at Plymouth, for Canada, to build Ships on the Lakes.

Merxem, 6th February.—An attack was made by Prussian Troops under General Bulow and the Brigade of English under Sir Thomas Graham upon the fortified village of Braeschet, which was carried in a most gallant Style, with little loss—2 pieces of cannon and many prisoners fell into our hands.

Hague, 5th February. Despatches from Lord Clancarty inform us of the surrender of Gorcum.

FEBRUARY 16.

Troyes taken by the Allies 7th February—General D'York took Vitry on 5th February, Chalons De Marne on the 6th February—Chalons sur Saone captured by the Austrians.

Monsieur James, Treasurer to Joseph Buonaparte, absconded with 2½ millions of Livres.

FEBRUARY 17.

Frankfort Papers, 4th Feb. Switzerland brings into the field immediately 18,000 men to join the Allies. Principality of Neufchatel taken possession of in the name of the King of Prussia.—The Allied Sovereigns have set at liberty, all persons taken during the war.—Switzerland; Savoy, Nice, Elzas, Latheringen, Belgium and all natives of the Netherlands, conquered by France since Louis 15th's time.

Lord Castlereagh reached Troyes 4th Feb. and had an interview with the Emperor.—Archduke Constantine was to march next morning with the reserve to join the Allies.

Sir Thomas Graham and his Army are gone into Merxeen for Winter Quarters, with the Prussian Troops under General Bulow.

Great preparations are making for the fortification of Paris.

FEBRUARY 18.

His Majesty the King of Rome appeared on the Parade in the uniform of the National Guards, commanded by King Joseph,—during the review, a Courier arrived with dispatches, which King Joseph read aloud; they stated that the Emperor had attacked a Russian Corps, annihilated 12 Regiments, taken 6000 Prisoners and 42 Pieces of Cannon. General Romanzik off, the Colonels and all the Officers, were killed or taken Prisoners.—The French only lost 200 men. (Moniteur.)

Dutch Papers.—The Brabanters are deserting by hundreds that they may not be conducted with the French into Prussia.

Rheims, the city where the Kings of France were crowned, containing 40,000 Inhabitants, ardently attached to Bonaparte, opened its Gates to 400 Cossacks. Winzingerode's Corps which crossed at Dusseldorff, is not far from Rheims. Bulow was following.

4th Bulleten, Army before Hamburgh,—Attack was made on the outskirts of Hamburgh on the Birth-day of the Empress of Russia, which was carried, 300 Prisoners taken—the loss of the Russians inconsiderable.

Coruna Paper, Madrid, 6th February.—Palafox and Meloi have arrived here. It is said Ferdinand 7th approaches the frontiers.

French News—Boulogne, 16th February.—The Emperor on the 15th obtained a victory over the Rufsians and prufsians near Montmirail—10 pieces of Cannon, 10 Stands of Colours and 10,000 Prisoners taken.

The Princess Royal of England, now Queen of Wirtemberg, is on her way to this Country to reside—the cause is unknown, although her Royal Highness's conduct has been irreproachable.

Duke D'Angouleme arrived at Head Quarters on the 3d instant,—Lord Wellington and his Suite met his Royal Highness, who for the present remains as a private Gentleman.

An exchanged Spanish Officer who passed through Soult's Army on the 2d states, that all the old Troops had been marched into the interior.

Bayonne was left to its garrion. Lord Wellington's army in Cantonments the state of the weather and roads rendered the immediate advance impracticable. Ferdinand 7th arrived at Paris on the 9th Instant.

Marxem, 6th Feb.—Circumstances have occurred which render it indispensably necessary to desist from the enterprize against Antwerp.

FEBRUAY 19.

Duke of Brunswick commands the 2d Corps of the Army of the North, 40,000 men—the Hansiatic Legion forms a part.

Amount of the subscriptions for the sufferers of Germany, £27,000.

Description of a VOLCANIC *irruption which took place on the Island of* MANILLA *on the 1st. and following days of February* 1814.

More than thirteen years have elapsed, since the Volcano of Albay called by the Natives Mayon; has remained in profound and undisturbed silence, without giving even the least sign of existence: so that it was contemplated without those feelings, which Vulcanos generally raise in the minds of the neighbours. The last irruption took place in the year 1800, when great quantities of sand, stones, and ashes were thrown up, and caused great damage to the neighbouring villages. From that period nothing occurred to mark the Volcano, so that the terror, which it had before occasioned, began by degrees to evaporate. The lofty brow of the mountain was converted into a pleasant and beautiful garden, and was cultivated with hemp, cocoanuts and many kinds of fructiferous trees, with a great quantity of roots and leguminous plants which at the same time that they afforded a delightful prospect for the eye, gave support to many industrious Families.

In this state was the Vulcano on the 1st day of February last; the damages which it had occasioned were almost obliterated from the memory, and the mind became satisfied that the Volcanic fire had become extinguished, and that the subterraneous conduits, by which it attracted the combustible matters in the bowels of the earth, were closed. The mountain gave no sign to indicate the eruption. On the former occasions they were preceded by subterraneous noises, and thick volumes of

smoke. But in the present instance nothing of the kind occurred. It is true that on the last day of January some slight shocks of earthquakes were felt, but were hardly noticed, similar shocks having become very frequent since the dreadful eruption in October 1300. During the night, the earthquake became more severe, and at two o'clock in the morning was more violent than had at any time been known. It was repeated at 4 o'clock, and from that time continued without intermission, till the eruption commenced. A morning more fair or an horizon more serene, than attended the approach of the day had never been known. The hills contiguous to the Volcano were observed however to be covered with mist, which was supposed to be the smoke of some house that had been burnt during the night. No sooner however had the clock on that fatal morning struck eight than the Volcano began to emit tremendous quantities of stones, sand, and ashes, which were instantaneously thrown up into the air higher than the eye could reach, and caused terror and consternation among the Inhabitants who saw the summit of the mountain assume a most terrific appearance. The irruption was more tremendous than had ever before been known, and every one expected instant death. The first effort we made was to offer up prayers to the Divine Mercy, and then fly precipitately from this scene of Divine vengeance, seeking shelter in the caves and remote parts of the mountains, but the efforts of many were fruitless, being overtaken in their flight by showers of stones and burning matter, which spread death among them. The misery of our situation was encreased as the day became darkened, and the subterraneous noise of the Volcano more severe.

The irruption continued for ten days, and during the quarter part of that period, was accompanied by almost total darkness. About noon on the 10th day, the noise of the Volcano began to lessen, and at two o'clock the horizon was entirely clear and enabled us to see distinctly the horrid and lamentable destruction which the darkness had concealed from us. Five populous towns in the province of Cumarines and the principal part of Albay were destroyed; more than 1200 persons were reckoned among the dead, and many that survived, were dreadfully wounded or burnt.

The mountain now presents a melancholy picture. Its brow, which was before so cultivated and offered a beautiful prospect, is now a dry and barren desert. The matter thrown out by the Vulcano covers the ground on some places from ten to twelve yards in depth and in others it reaches the top of the loftiest cocoanut trees. Its ravages extend over the whole of the beautiful province of Cumarines, where scarcely a tree has been left standing or uninjured. The opening of the mountain, which forms the crater of the Volcano has extended itself 20 fathoms below its former level, whilst on the southern aspect of the mountain there new apertures have been opened from which smoke and ashes still continue to be occasionally thrown. The population of the province was culculated at 20,000 souls, and all who have survived the irruption have been ruined or deprived of every thing they possessed.

TIMES,—FEBRUARY 5th 1814.

CRIMES OF BUONAPARTE.

France has been for the last two and twenty years, involved in continual wars, which, however successful or glorious, have spread desolation over the whole land. Not a family but mourns the loss of its children; not a City but sees its commerce annihilated; not an individual but bears in his mind the sad remembrance of sufferings inexpressible, of losses irreparable. France had flattered herself, that she was deservedly earning the title of the Great Nation,—that she was becoming the object of universal admiration,—that all nations were submitting to her power, or courting her protection: she discovers that she is an object of hatred, and horror, and enmity,—she sees her supposed vassals insulting her territory, and menacing her capital,—she hears on all sides the cries of vengence. Europe, to whom she has appealed, replies in a voice of thunder, "*Tyrans tremblez! L'Histoire va vous juger, méme vivans.*"

To what is the peculiar bitterness of that enmity which now prevails against the French nation to be attributed? Chiefly to the crimes of one man. NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, who by fraud and intrigue first raised himself to the head of the French Government, has distinguished himself by so many and such extravagant atrocities, that he has created a spirit of personal and individual hatred against the very name of a Frenchman, in almost every quarter of the globe. It was the boast of modern times, that war had been stript of its ancient ferocity; BUONAPARTE has brought it back to the barbarism of the dark ages. It was a received principle, that honour and integrity should characterise the conduct of those who stood at the head of armies and nations; the name of BUONAPARTE has become synonimous with treachery and falsehood. Hitherto, BUONAPARTE has reaped all the fruits of his policy; the French nation has paid the forfeits. He has bound his brows with victorious wreaths; he has lifted his relations out of the mire, and placed them on thrones: but every throne was cemented with French blood,—but every laurel was moistened with the tears of millions of French widows and orphans.

It is not a common hostility which the French have encountered in foreign Regions; it is a persecution sharpened by the peculiar feelings of revenge, which the conduct of BUONAPARTE has excited.

There are certain marked atrocities of his, which have become proverbial, in the different nations with whom he has had to deal. There are certain outrages against the law of nature, which, as long as human nature subsists, will mark his name with ignominy and execration. He is a tyrant who has outgone all other tyrants in the vices which most disgrace tyranny. Dearly has the French nation paid for his eminent celebrity in wickedness!

An army of 25,000 men, together with a considerable naval force, was sent to secure St. Domingo: the Black Chief, TOUSSAINT, came at once into the views of France; he gave up above 109 pieces of artillery which he possessed. Common policy, common justice, would have attached him and his countrymen for ever to the French nation, but the horrible perfidy of BUONAPARTE broke the bond. TOUSSAINT *was basely murdered*; and the consequence was, that France irretrievably lost her most valuable Colonoy and together with it, a veteran army, of whom not more than 1000 men survived their miserable expedition.

A German bookseller named PALM made use of the freedom which nature and the laws of his country permitted, to censure the conduct of BUONAPARTE; the latter, who had avowed himself the protector of national independence, of reason, and of truth, broke down every barrier which stood in the way of his vindictive passions. PALM *was basely murdered*. Germany, a Country attached to literature, and studious of national law, felt the wound through all it's States. The memory of this atrocity slept not. Years after the crime, it gave an edge and fury to that zeal which drove Prussia, and Hamburg, and all the German people to arms; and the Elbe and the Oder ran red to the sea with the blood poured out as an expiation to the manes of PALM. The Frenchmen who have fallen by German hands are certainly not fewer than 250,000.

The Tyrolese asserted the same claim to liberty which the French had set them the example of asserting; but BUONAPARTE declared this to be a crime. He selected their Chief, HOFER, and caused him to undergo the mockery of a trial before a French tribunal, which could have no right to pass judgment on him. HOFER *was basely murdered*. This wickedness inspired the Tyrolese with tenfold rage. The war was lighted up anew, and full 40,000 Frenchmen lost their lives in that unhallowed contest.

An English officer named WRIGHT was taken prisoner on the seas, after a desperate resistance against superior force. BUONAPARTE, out of a feeling of personal malice, caused this brave man to endure tortures contrary to the law of nations, and disgraceful to the honour of France. WRIGHT *was basely murdered*. We may safely say, that at least an hundred thousand French lives have since been sacrificed to the indignation of the English; an indignation certainly sharpened by the unmerited fate of Captain WRIGHT.

Let us advert to crimes of a different character. Will the Turks and Egyptians ever forget the massacres of Cairo and of Jaffa? Will the Spaniards cease to burn with vengeance for the massacre of Madrid? We know that of the 40,000 troops which were sent to Egypt scarcely a fourth part returned to France. We know that the *Dos de Mayo* has served as a rallying cry to the Spanish bands, who in the last six years have caused half a million of Frenchmen to find their graves in the Peninsula.

Individual murder, or general massacre, has not always appeared to BNONAPARTE to afford sufficient *éclat* to his tyranny. He loves to rule by terror, and he has thought that the burning of whole Towns to the ground would infuse that sentiment into a whole country. Thus he, in person, ordered the town of Binasco, in Italy, to be burnt: and his worthy ministers of horrors, JUNOT, inflicted the same dreadful cruelty on the town of Alpedrin, in Portugal. Let us ask, how many Frenchmen have since been slaughtered by the Italians, and how many by the Portuguese. If we set down 50,000 to each score, we shall have some faint notion of the beneficial consequences resulting from the "sublime thoughts" of BUONAPARTE.

We have said nothing of his wild and savage outrages in Russia. They form a picture of the most gloomy colouring; but the dreadful punishment which trod fast behind the offence, almost averts our thoughts from the guilt of the criminals, to fix them on the unexampled miseries of the sufferers. Nor does it rest here. The invaded became in their turn assailants. They have since pursued the French armies into the very heart of France; by the Russian climate, by the Russian pikes, and bayonets, and cannon, within the last 20 months, it is not to be doubted, but that full four hundred thousand Frenchmen have lost their lives.

Let us, then, recapitulate. Let us state the account between the crimes of BUONAPARTE, and the sufferings of France. It will stand thus:—

	Souls.
For the massacre of Madrid, France has paid	500,000
For the burning of Moscow	400,000
For the murder of Palm	250,000
For the murder of Wright	100,000
For the burning of Alpedria	50,000
For the burning of Binasco	50,000
For the murder of Hofer	40,000
For the massacre of Jaffa	30,000
For the murder of Toussaint	24,000
	1,454,000

In all nearly a million and an half of Frenchmen!

There is one class of crimes which remains yet to be expiated—the crimes which have deprived France of some of her brightest ornaments—a FROTTE, a PICHEGRU, a D'ENGHIEN. Whatever there was of brave and heroic among the Chiefs of the Royalists, whatever there was of eminent and virtuous among the Generals of the Republic, became the mark of BUONAPARTE's envy, the object of his treacherous snares and assassinations: but the crown and consummation of his offences was the shedding the royal blood of BOURBON. For this, it behoves the French people, if they would escape the contempt of ages, to exact such satisfaction as the criminal can pay. Worthless as is his life, yet justice demands at least that worthless forfeit. If it be a divine truth that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" this truth loses none of its weight, because the injured sufferer is of royal lineage, and the assassin is a despicable Corsican.

AMERICAN EMBARGO.

On this subject we have received the following authentic details:—

On the 20th of December the injunction of secrecy was removed from the prior confidential proceedings of the two Houses of Congress; and the following is the substance of the Embargo Act,—

It orders, that an Embergo be, and is hereby, laid on all ships and vessels in ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, and the territories thereof, cleared or not cleared; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel, except vessels in ballast, with their necessary sea-stores under the immediate direction of the President of the United States; and that the President be authorised to give the necessary instructions to the officers, of the revenue, and of the navy, &c.

No foreign vessel is to take on board a citizen of the United States, unless properly furnished with a passport.

No public armed vessels, or those possessing public commissions from any foreign power, are to be considered as liable to the embargo.

The 2d section provides against any person being engaged directly or indirectly in evading the Act, by endeavouring to favour the exportation of goods, merchandize, &c. from the territories of America. Every person convicted of this offence is to be considered guilty of a high misdemeanour, and fined by the Court in which the conviction takes place, in a sum equal to four times the value of such specie, merchandize, military stores, &c.

Section 3. Relates to vessels laden, or partly so, when the Act is promulgated. Such vessels are either to discharge their cargoes, or give bond not to depart on their destination, until properly authorised for that purpose. In failure of compliance with the one or the other of these regulations, within ten days, the vessel and cargo to be forfeited.

Section 4. Allows the collectors of the customs to grant a partial trade to coasting vessels, under certain penalties and regulations.

Section 20 (the last) is as follows:—"That this Act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof until the 1st of January, 1815; unless a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, and their dependencies, shall take place before that day; in which event, or any other event that shall, in the opinion of the President, render the termination of the embargo hereby imposed compatible with the public interest, The President of the United States is hereby authorised to declare, by proclamation, that this act is to cease and have no effect."

After some trifling amendments and alterations, the bill passed.

Yeas - 85—Nays - 57.

The embargo act was preceded by a long Message from the President, assigning the reasons for the measure. The principal of these were, that the Commercial and Navigation Laws then in force were of a tendency to favour the British, and thereby prolong the war. Supplies of the most essential kind, the Message states, found their way not only to British ports and British armies, at a distance, but the armies in the neighbourhood; and even in many instances the fleets and troops infesting the American coast were accommodated and encouraged by supplies. On the other hand, British goods found their way into American ports. It was, therefore, to remedy evils like those, that he recommended the adoption of the Embargo Act.

It is said that a great many American ships had endeavoured to escape the restriction on their sailing, but most of them had been captured by our cruizers. The Dragon, 74, Commodore Barrie, had been extremely fortunate in meeting with these fugitives.

The Fair American cartel was to sail shortly after the 8th ult. from New York to England.

FEB. 8TH.

The services of the gallant Sir Robert Wilson have been transferred from the head-quarters of the Grand Army, to those of Count Bellegarde, in Italy.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that licenses will be granted on application, permitting a direct trade, in Dutch vessels, from the Colonies in the East and West Indies to Holland, and that such vessels, on coming to England, will have protection given to them by British convoy.

The resignation of Sir James Mansfield will, it is said, immediately take place, as the regular certificate of his ill-health has been laid before Government. He will be succeeded by Sir V. Gibbs; and Sir William Garrow is to be the new Baron. The present Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, will succeed to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Serjeant Best is to be appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Justice Chambre, it is said, retires from the Bench next month.

On Thursday last, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. John Magee was tried and found guilty of a libel, in publishing, in The Dublin Evening Post, certain Resolutions of the Roman Catholics of the county and city of Kilkenny, of the 4th of August last.

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814.

FEB. 14th.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S BROTHER.—We stated some time since, that apartments in Windsor Castle and in Carlton House, had been fitted up for the town and country residence of his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the brother of the Queen, during his intended visit to this country; and that he was to have accompanied Mr. Townsend and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, on their return to this country. But his Highness being seized with indisposition, was prevented from coming at that time. This indisposition terminated in his death, which took place, we understand, on Wednesday night. A Foreign Messenger arrived at Charlton-house, on Saturday night, with letters from the Duke of Cumberland to the Prince Regent and the Queen, announcing the decease of his Highness. The Duke of York left town early yesterday morning, by desire of the Prince, for the purpose of communicating the melancholy intelligence to his Royal Mother the Queen, and Princesses. The same information was communicated to the Princess Charlotte yesterday morning.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CLURE, OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPS, TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head-quarters, Buffalo, Dec. 22, 1813.

Sir,—I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th instant, about four o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five-mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which, from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any want of troops, but to gross neglect in the Commanding Officer of the fort, Captain Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort, some badly wounded, Lieutenant Peak, 24th regiment, is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, Sir, by the inclosed General Orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it; but have reason to believe, from information received by those who have made their escape, that the Commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennett, stationed at Lewiston heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the Major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundreds, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of Captain Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without respect to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers painted. A British officer, who is taken prisoner, avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians.

Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about forty Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewiston heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The Major is a meritorious officer; he fought the enemy two days, and contested every inch of ground to the Tuscarawanty Creek. In these actions, Lieutenant Lowrie, 23d regiment of the United States army, and eight of the Canadian volunteers, were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier.

I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Genneisee, Niagara, and Chatangue Counties en masse.

This place was then thought to be in imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt it is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days, 1000 detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honour to be &c.

GEO. M'CLURE, Brig. Gen. Com.

Hon. J. Armstrong, Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Fort Niagara, Dec. 12, 1813.

Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand grenades in the different block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack; and should they not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the block and mess-houses, and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of Captain Leonard, from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the General feels confident he will be well supported by Captain Loomas, of the artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry. By order of Brig Gen. Geo. M Clure,

DONALD FRASER,

Lt. 15th U: S. Inf. and vol, Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Fort Niagara, Dec. 13, 1813.

The Contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately, one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:—

At Lewiston, say for 500 men,
At Schlosser 200 men,
At Buffalo, 1000 men for one month.

The Commanding Officers at the different stations will sign returns. By order of General M'Clure,

JOHN A. RODGERS, Captain.
24th Inf. Act. Aide-de-Camp.

EXTRACT OF A SECOND LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CLURE TO THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

Batavia, Dec. 25, 1813.

It is a notorious fact, that the night on which Fort Niagara was captured, Captain Leonard left the Fort about eleven o'clock p. m. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy, and that he and his family are now on the Canadian side of the Strait.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL HALL, COMMANDING ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER, TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR TOMPKINS, DATED

BUFFALO, DEC. 25, 1813.

On my receiving information of the enemy's crossing the Niagara river, and taking the Fort, I immediately set off for that frontier. On my arrival at Batavia, I found a number of volunteers assembled. I tarried there one day to forward them to the frontiers, and make arrangements for those who should follow.

I this day arrived at Buffalo, and assumed the command of the troops, being all volunteers, now on this station. The whole number here, at Lewistown, &c. may amount to 2,000 of all descriptions. The enemy have made their appearance off Black Rock, and an invasion is to be expected. The troops now out can be kept out but a few days. Those called out on your Excellency's last requisition cannot all arrive at this Place till the middle or last of this week. The order did not reach me till the evening of the 16th inst.

Our loss in the capture of Niagara has been immense. What number of brave men has been sacrificed we have not been able to learn; it must have been great.

Several inhabitants have been killed at Lewistown, &c. among whom it is not ascertained there are any women or children. I have the honour, &c.

AMOS HALL.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, DATED

Head-quarters, Niagara Frontiers, Dec. 30, 1813.

7th o'clock p. m.

(Received by express.)

Sir,—I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to add, that this frontier is wholly desolate. The British crossed over, supported by a strong party of Indians, at a little before day this morning, near Black Rock; they were met by the militia, under my command, with spirit, but overpowered by numbers and discipline of the enemy, the militia gave way and fled on every side; every attempt to rally them was ineffectual. The enemy's purpose was obtained, and the flourishing village of Buffalo, is laid in ruins.

The Niagara frontier now lies open and naked to our enemies. Your judgment will direct you what is most proper in this emergency. I am exhausted with fatigue, and must defer particulars till to-morrow. Many valuable lives are lost. I have the honour, &c.

A. HALL, Maj. Gen.

A letter received in Baltimore, from Washington, of date of Dec. 14, says, "Information was received last evening, that a British force of 2,000 troops had arrived at Pensacola, and that a British squadron had swept all the American property afloat on the coast between Orleans and Pensaccla."—Nat. Int.

[For the Commercial Advertiser.]

CAYAGA, Dec. 24.

You will have heard ere this comes to hand, that the British passed the Niagara on Sunday morning; that they captured Fort Niagara, with the garrison, consisting of a about 200 regulars, and an immense quantity of stores; and that they have destroyed every thing, both public and private, from Lewistown to the Fort. This is all correct so far; but happily no lives were lost. The fort was completely surprised—not a gun was fired on either side.

Yesterday morning the enemy appeared at Oak Orchard Creek, between Niagara and Genneisee river, where they destroyed the mills, &c. and when the express came away, they were on the way to Genneisee river, where a large quantity of provisions are deposited. Our people have all marched to the different points of the frontier, where the enemy might be expected. I have no apprehension that they will attempt any other place, there, being no object worth the risk.

The United States' Barrack * * * * * * * burnt on the 16th ult. by a small party of British, there being no troops in that quarter to oppose the marauders. Their contents, consisting, it is stated, of about 1000 cartridges, 30 camp kettles, several axes saws, &c. and about 500 pounds of lead, were carried off by the enemy.

The Champlain squadron, under Commodore M'Donough, have put into the mouth of Otter Creek, Vergennes, for winter quarters.

PARIS, JAN. 27.

At a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of France, a general account of the proceedings of the Directors, and of the state of the Bank, was given by M. Jaubert, the Governor of the Bank, of which the following is the substance:—

In the last 15 months the Bank has paid very large sums; in December last, 38,800,000 francs, and in the first 18 days of January 12,230,000 francs.

Till this time, says the Governor, our readiness to pay satisfied the eagerness to receive. But on the 18th, at the closing of the chests, the General Council not perceiving, as they had formerly, any signs of a diminution of the demands of payment, and seeing that the reserve, and the quantity of bills of exchange were on the point of ceasing to be in harmony with the debts of the Bank, found itself obliged to take a great resolution.

According to the statement already published the amount of specie and bills in the bank exceeded by nearly a million of francs the whole of the debt, so that these alone were a sufficient guarantee. But the capital of the bank, amounting to 111,500,000 francs, this sum must be annihilated as well as the portfuille exhausted before a single bank note can be in danger of not being paid.

However, when a bank of circulation is established, and the public recognizes the utility of its notes, it cannot be supposed that all these notes will be presented for payment at the same time; and therefore such banks ought never to have more specie on hand than is sufficient to satisfy the greatest probable demand. But the demand having for some days exceeded all the calculations of experience, it was the duty of the Council not to be carried away by the eagerness of the persons who demanded payment; but for the resolution taken by the general Council, the Bank would have been obliged to cease all discounting, which would have been a great misfortune, and a great injustice.

It was necessary to attend to the interests of persons in trade, who foresight has been deceived by the want of consumption, and who make such laudable efforts to surmount the difficulties of the moment.

Though the efforts of some Houses have not succeeded, it is notorious, that the means of most of them are superior to their engagements, and that soon they will be able to perform them entirely.

It is for the interest of the public, that the operations of trade should be facilitated. In short, preserving the facility of discounting, and thus employing the only means that remained to prevent greater evils to commerce, was at the same time securing the realisation of the bills in the portfeuille: an object which will be obtained.

Moved by all these considerations, the Council, on the evening of the 18th, resolved that 500,000 francs should be paid daily, and that this sum should be increased as occasions allowed. A meeting of a hundred of the principal merchants in Paris, invited to assemble by the Council, unanimously approved of this resolution.

After stating the Capital of the Bank, and shewing how it is employed, by which it appears that by far the greatest part is placed on government Securities, the Governor concludes thus:—

Nothing can trouble the security of the proprietors or the confidence of the holders of Bank notes.

Gentlemen, the Bank has begun 1814 with anxiety. But depend on the general council. It will find means to reconcile the rights of the holders of notes; rights which claim the precedence, the first regard due to commerce, which cannot be neglected without giving rise to greater misfortunes; and the interest of the proprietors, whose property will be managed with the zeal and uprightness which distinguish the general council.

Gentlemen, events will second our efforts. We have for our guarantees the character of the Emperor, and the energy of the French.

This speech was replied to in the name of the Censors, by Mr. Martin, as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The detailed and luminous account which, in his quality of Governor of the Bank, and in the name of the General Council, Count Joubert has just given you of the operations of the Bank during the year 1813, and of its present situation, leaves the Censors little to say; if they address you, it is for the purpose of recognising the exactness of this account, which their duty has led them to examine in all its parts, and to deplore the extraordinary circumstances so little to be presumed, which, for above a year have weighed with gradually increasing pressure on the commerce of the French Empire, attacked it in its vital principles, suspended its habitual transactions, have wounded credit, the essential source of the prosperity of commerce, and placed the Bank of France in a difficult situation.

A number of commercial Houses, justly esteemed for their honourable conduct and for their industry, possessing property which but lately was much superior to their debts, and which had reason to think their riches durable, have experienced, for some months past, distresses and a continually increasing constraint, from the impossibility of realising the property composing their fortunes.

In vain they have endeavoured to support their reputation by the greatest sacrifices: they have been unable to avoid the unhappy and much to be lamented situation in which they find themselves.

Since the time that the Directors of the Bank have perceived the gloomy presages of this crisis, they have doubled their care, to afford to trade the necessary succours, and to check the progress of this torrent of misfortunes: but they have been forced to modify their intentions, by their first duty of being always ready to pay their notes in cash, when they should be presented.

At the beginning of the year 1812, the Bank had 114 millions in specie in its coffers; 117 millions of notes in circulation, and only 15 millions in bills in its portefeuille.

This situation had begun in the middle of 1811; if it had continued, the dividend due to the proprietors could not have been distributed without encroaching on the reserve. Then nothing announced a speedy change in this state of things, nor more products arising from commerce. (This very obscure phrase probably means profits arising from discounting.)

The Government supplied their sterility; 32 millions of bills were discounted at the Imperial Treasury, and added to 36 millions of Bills of Exchange, to which the amount of the portefeuille was carried, gave the hope of a dividend without touching the capitals put in reserve. In the course of the same year the Bills of Exchange were reduced to 18 millions, and the state of the coffers kept at 124 to 112 millions. Then the Government paper amounted to as much as 75 millions, and produced the greatest part of the dividend, which, however, was this year only 66 francs.

But from the very beginning of 1813, the state of the Bank was very different; it had 85 millions in notes in circulation, and 26 millions, 500,000 francs, in specie, in its coffers.

However, this was still the proportion pointed out by experience as the most proper for a discounting-bank. In the usual course of things it must reckon for its profits on the representative sign for which it has a privilege. At that time the Bank discounted all bills as far as 90 days' date, which united all the qualities prescribed by the law, and which the merchants offered it; and it had to regret being possessed of only an amount of 45 millions in Cash.

In the last six months of the same year, events of a higher order unhappily greatly aggravated this state of things; the wants of the merchants were multiplied, while they were deprived of the ordinary resources: the Bank was forced to double its prudence in being more strict in the choice of the bills which it discounted, in reducing to 60 days the longest term; and in giving the preference to current paper, it was necessary, to tend to reduce the debt which could be demanded to the level of the reserve in money, and to ensure speedy returns. In the same intention, the employment of treasury paper was successively reduced to 54 millions; and would have been still more so, if 14 millions in bonds of the droits reunis had been realised in November, as there was reason to hope.

The reimbursement of this loan is to be effected at different fixed terms of the next month of March and the following August. The more you shall be acquainted, gentlemen, with all that the direction of the bank has done, the better you will be convinced that it has never wanted vigilance in the exercise of its duties, and that if it has been led to take for a moment measures which are painful to it, the sole cause of this is the fatality of events which have surprised, have deranged the best measures, and rendered vain the wisest calculations.

It is also in those unexpected events which have so rapidly followed each other, that we must look for the cause of the exaggerated fears to which persons have given way, who are not in trade, and are little acquainted with the means of the Bank: holders of its notes, and having no exact idea of the guarantees on which their security depends, they hastened to the bureau to receive payment, while the rapidity with which they were satisfied did not calm their uneasiness, Certainly they would soon have seen their error, if it had not been supported by all the means proper to serve them:

In a few days above 20 millions in notes were paid in specie, and reduced the reserve of the Bank to 14,354,000 francs in cash, and the notes in circulation to 38,326,000 francs.

The greater part of these notes being still useful to trade, notwithstanding its state of stagnation, the General Council judged on many accounts, that it would be prudent to limit to 500,000 francs, the sum to be daily exchanged for notes, and to adopt a measure for the division of this sum which might distribute it to those who should be presumed to stand in need of it.

From this measure the good effect was expected of preserving in circulation the money which was distributed, and of moderating the price at which it was sold. Besides, there remained in the coffers of the bank several millions in gold.

If the payment of the notes had continued without limitation, gold being at a considerable premium, it would have been sought with new eagerness, and the Bank would have been deprived of it before the payment of the bills in its portefeuille would have procured returns sufficient to pay the notes presented to it; and if it had suspended its payments for a single day, the credit of the notes would have been impaired: honest and too credulous people, unable to appreciate the cause, and to see its results, would have felt prejudices which it was proper to spare them.

These motives gave rise to the resolution of the Council of the 18th instant, and to the calling of the meeting of the merchants. But this meeting not taking place till the 19th in the evening, all notes presented this day were paid in cash. Four millions and an half, paid this day shewed the necessity of the resolution taken the day before. The meeting acknowledged its utility. It was printed and put in execution; we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon it. Money, which was then at 3 per cent, agio, had fallen by the 26th to half per cent, agio.

Yet, Gentlemen, we must not dissemble, that these are not measures which deserve to become principles; we will allow that they are exceptions to the principles which ought to govern the Bank of France: but you will also perceive that these measures are adopted in circumstances wholly extraordinary, which require extraordinary means: the effects are relative to the causes.

Notwithstanding so many events which have long hindered the natural course which the Bank would always wish to pursue, and which have turned it aside from its natural direction, and painfully employed its directors, it has been highly satisfactory to them to offer last year a dividend of 75 from 50 c. per share, and 7 f. 75 c. reserve. The preceding years had not produced such good dividends, because they had not discounted so much.

During the first half year of 1813, there

was discounted at Paris - -	335,367,401 fr. 73 c.
At the Bureaux, in bills on Paris	9,556,787 78
During the second half-year, at Paris	305,082,651 84
On Paris - - -	11,124,627 95
Total - -	661,130,819 fr. 30 c.

which have produced 8,181,635 fr. 1 c. deducting the discount of the terms which, on the 24th of December last, had still to run on the bills in the portefeuille.

The first half-year produced 427,000 francs more than the last; the causes, Gentlemen, are known to you.

Motives, which you will doubtless appreciate, have made the General Council resolve, that, for the present, no more than an amount of 40 millions in notes shall be left in circulation, which will still be useful to trade, to the service of discounting and the accounts current, and that the surplus shall be destroyed. The decision has been immediately put in execution, and their operation will be continued as the notes are received, till a calmer sky shall shine upon us. Yesterday, at the closing of the books, the notes in circulation were reduced to 33,671,000 francs.

The Committee charged with the inspection of the books and portfeuilles have often verified them: they have constantly seen that the choice of paper taken on discount has been made with prudence and the wisest impartiality; if sometimes reclamations have been

Hade on this head, the Cenſors have convinced themſelves that they would not have taken place, had their authors been as well informed as the Council of this Court.

Let us hope that the genius who directs our deſtinies will ſoon ſucceed in making the anxiety of the preſent followed by peaceful days, and in reſtoring to commerce that beneficent activity, which will diffuſe proſperity through all parts of the State.—(*Moniteur, May, 28.*)

At the Court at Carlton Houſe, the 4th of February, 1814, preſent, his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent in Council.

His Majeſty, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, for the year 1814.

Bedfordshire—S. Thornton, of Meggerhanger, Eſq.
Berkshire—R. Hopkins, of Tidmarsh, Eſq.
Buckinghamshire—Sir W. Clayton, of Harleyford, Bart.
Camb. and Hunt.—J. Page, of Ely, Eſq.
Cheshire—J. B. Legg, of Garſton, Eſq.
Cumberland—T. Benſon, of Vicarhall, Eſq.
Derbyshire—F. Hurt, of Alderwaſley, Eſq.
Devonshire—J. Newcomb, of Sandford, Eſq.
Dorſetſhire—Sir J. W. Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, Bart.
Eſſex—R. Wilſon, of Woodhouſe, Eſq.
Gloceſterſhire—J. H. Holder, of North Cerney, Eſq.
Herefordshire—E. M. Barrett, of Hopend, Eſq.
Hertfordshire—N. S. Parry, of Hadham-end, Eſq.
Kent—J. Wildman, of Chilham Caſtle, Eſq.
Leiceſterſhire—J. H. Franks, of Miſterton, Eſq.
Lincolnſhire—R. Tyner, of Gaulby, Eſq.
Monmouthſhire—Sir S. B. Fludyer, of Trostrey, Bart.
Norfolk—H. H. Henley, of Sandringham, Eſq.
Northamptonſhire—J. P. Clarke, of Welton, Eſq.
Northumberland—Sir C. Loraine, of Kirk Hale, Bart.
Nottinghamshire—W. F. N. Norton, of Elton, Eſq.
Oxfordshire—J. King, of Nechrop, Eſq.
Rutlandſhire—G. Findyer, of Aiſton, Eſq.
Shropſhire—W. Cludde, of Orleton, Eſq.
Somerſetſhire—C. E. Allen, of Bath Hampton, Eſq.
Staffordshire—Sir O. Mooſeley, of Rollesten, Bart.
County of Southampton—R. Norris, of Basing park, Eſq.
Suffolk—F. Hollaſt, of Benhall, Eſq.
Surrey—R. Birt, of Hall Grove, Eſq.
Suſsex—Poſtponed.
Warwickshire—A. Hacket, of Moxhull, Eſq.
Wiltshire—W. Wyndham, of Dinton, Eſq.
Worceſterſhire—J. Knight, of Lee Caſtle, Eſq.
Yorkshire—Sir F. L. Wood, of Hemſworth, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—N. B. Jones, of Paurglaes, Eſq.
Pembroke—J. H. Powell, of Hook, Eſq.
Cardigan—T. Lloyd, of Cromwith, Eſq.
Glamorgan—Hon. W. B. Grey of Dunraven.
Brecon—J. Hotchkis, of Glan Uſk Villa, Eſq.
Radnor—C. H. Price, of Knighton, Eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth W. G. Oakeley, of Tanybwlch, Eſq.
Carnarvon—C. W. G. Wynne, of Cefn Amwich, Eſq.
Angleſey—G. F. Barlow, of Tenyliwyn, Eſq.
Montgomery—A. D. Owen, of Glan Severn, Eſq.
Denbigh—E. Rowlynd, of Gardden Lodge, Eſq.
Flint—R. Ellis, of Cornist, Eſq.

PRINCE OF WALES's COUNCIL.

At a Council of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, held at Carlton-houſe, on the 3d day of Feb. 1814, Roſe Price, of Kanegie, in the county of Cornwall, Eſq. was appointed Sheriff of the ſaid County of Cornwall, for the year 1814, by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in Council.

[This Gazette alſo contains a Proclamation by the Prince Regent, dated the 4th inſtant, directing that all marines, enliſted for ſeven years, ſhall continue to ſerve for three years after the expiration of ſuch limited period of ſeven years; provided always, that the ſaid additional period ſhall determine whenever ſix months of continued peace, to be reckoned from the ratification of any definitive treaty, ſhall have elapſed ſubſequent to the expiration of the ſeven years. The Gazette farther notifies, that the Prince Regent has authoriſed Sir P. B. V. Broke, as a memorial of his highly diſtinguiſhed conduct and gallantry in taking the Cheſapeake, to bear the creſt of honourable augmentation following—that is to ſay, iſſuant from a naval crown, a dexter arm embowed, encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand graſping a trident erect, together with the motto—"Decumque tridenteen ferramus," and that he has permitted Lieut. General Sir J. Leith, and Lieut. Generals R. Lawrence Dundas, J. Browne, and Henry Sturgeon, to accept and wear the inſignia of the Portugueſe Order of the Tower and Sword.]

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

COURT HOUSE, FRIDAY—15TH OF JULY.

On this day came on the trial of Capt. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. E. Robinſon and Enſign E. Marriott, all of the 47th Regiment on the Bill of Indictment which had been found againſt them, for the murder of Lieut. Edmund Ruſſell of the ſame Corps.

The Advocate General having opened the caſe on the part of the proſecution, proceeded to call.

Dr. James Tewhill of the 47th Regiment, who ſaid he ſaw Lieutenant E. Ruſſel on the morning of the 16th of June laſt, he was laying in the Barrack room of the 47th Regiment dying.—He appeared to be dying in conſequence of a wound in the head, Witneſs cannot ſay whether the wound was a gun ſhot wound or not; he died in conſequence of that wound a very few minutes after Witneſs ſaw him.—The wound had gone completely through the head; Witneſs could not ſwear that it was a gun ſhot wound.

Croſs Examined by Mr. Morley.

Said Mr. Marriott was in the room when he ſaw Lieut. Ruſſell—he was ſtanding in the room. Witneſs did not obſerve him doing any thing particularly; Witneſs went afterwards to ſee Captain Campbell.

Dr. Eaſton of the 47th Regiment, ſaid he ſaw Lieutenant Ruſſell about 7 o'clock A. M. on the 16th of June. He was then dead. Witneſs examined the wound, it was an orifice which penetrated through the brain. Witneſs thinks it was inflicted by a Ball. The body was warm when he ſaw it firſt.

Antonio da Coſta ſaid he is the ſervant of Captain Campbell, he recollected receiving ſome orders from Captain Campbell on the night of the 15th of June.—Captain C. then gave him a Note, to carry to the Quarter Maſter; he accordingly carried it: Captain C told him to awake him about gun fire.—He found his Maſter next morning awake and dreſſed before he went to awake him.—At that time he ſaw in the room a pair of Piſtols laying on the Table. His maſter dreſſed and went out. Nobody went with him except a Muſſaul who went to carry the Piſtols, he ſaw the Muſſaul who had two Piſtols in his hands.—His maſter went out about gun fire, and returned at ſix o'clock, he ſaw no body come to the Houſe. When he came from his Maſter's room he ſaw Mr. Robinſon in his own room who deſired him to go and call a Doctor, he had not ſeen him before that time: he went to call Dr. Tewhill alone.—He obſerved when he came back, ſome blood on his Maſter's Shirt—he did not ſee any wound at that time—there was no blood on Captain Campbell's ſhirt, at the time he went out in the morning.

Balla Dhurmanach, Muſſaul, ſaid he was awoke early on the morning of the 16th of June. Captain Campbell is his Maſter, he gave him at that time two Piſtols which Witneſs carried along with his Maſter; they went to a Mahomedans Tomb near Fort George.—There his Maſter took the two Piſtols from him and directed him to go home.—He ſaw nobody with his Maſter and went away home to his Maſter's. About ſix o'clock he again ſaw his maſter, who had returned home. His Maſter ſent him to call Lieutenant Forbes.

John Hogan, ſaid he was Sentry at the Saliay Port on 16th of June, he ſaw Captain C. on that morning. The gate was ſhut, he was ordered to open the gate, which he did, and Captain C. walked thro' it: ſhortly after this Lieutenant Robinſon paſſed thro' the gate. About ten minutes after that, Lieut. Ruſſell and Enſign Marriott paſſed thro' together. They were talking together, Witneſs did not ſee any thing in their hands.—They were ſoon out of ſight.—They all went in the ſame direction. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Witneſs ſaw theſe gentlemen again, he firſt ſaw Lieutenant Robinſon; there was nobody with him. Next Captain C. there was nobody with him: and he ſaw nothing particularly about him. He ſaw next Lieutenant Ruſſell and Enſign Marriott; the former carried by four Natives, he was bleeding much there was an Engineer Officer with him.—He ſaw nobody elſe pass that morning except Major Cheyne.

Croſs Examined by Mr. Woodhouſe.

It is uſual for Officers, to paſs through the Gate at that time.

Queſtion by Mr. Morley.

Enſign Marriot and Lieutenant Ruſſell appeared to be walking together on friendly terms. The time which elapſed between their going out of the gate, and returning, appeared to be about a quarter of an hour. It was between five and ſix o'clock.

Lieutenant Patrick Forbes of the 47th Regiment, ſaid he recollected the morning of the 16th of June laſt; he ſaw Captain C. on that morning about 6 o'clock. It was about parade time. He obſerved that Captain C. was wounded; Captain C. informed witneſs that unfortunately a meeting had taken place between him and Lieutenant Ruſſel, That morning, and that both parties had been wounded. As Witneſs was coming out of his own room; he ſaw Lieutenant Ruſſell who appeared badly wounded. He ſaw Lieutenant Robinſon in the courſe of the forenoon but not at that time,—Lieutenant Robinſon gave him no information about the Duell, he did not ſee Enſign Marriot at that time.

Captain Thomas Dickenſon of the Engineers ſaid he was employed on the works on the 16th of June; he ſaw three Gentlemen on that morning: is not certain whether they had regimentals on or not; he is able to recogniſe one of them Mr. Marriott; but neither of the others.

Enſign Marriott came up to witneſs to aſk for aſſiſtance for a friend of his, who he ſaid was in diſtreſs. Enſign Marriott conducted Witneſs to the place, Witneſs ſaw his friend laying to all appearance dead, he did not know his name at that time. He was not in regimentals, he ordered ſome of the Natives to take up the body, it was carried to Fort George. Enſign Marriott did not inform Witneſs how the Gentlemen had been wounded, he believed he ſaid he had been ſhot. but he did not ſay by whom. He only ſaw thoſe Gentlemen once. Witneſs recognized the perſon who was wounded when he got to Fort George, it was Lieutenant Ruſſell, Mr. Marriot appeared to be greatly diſtreſſed, he did not hear Lieutenant Ruſſell ſpeak; he groaned—after he took the body to Fort George, he retired, ſaying, he could be of no further uſe.

Examined by Mr. Morley.

He firſt ſaw the three Gentlemen on the glacier of Fort George, it was on the angle of the works on the ſummit of the Hill. He cannot identify the other priſoner at the Bar. Mr. Marriott appeared greatly diſtreſſed.

Adjutant William Bangs of the 47th Regiment, ſaid he recollected the morning of the 16th of June laſt, he ſaw Lieutenant Ruſſell on that morning between the hours of 5 or 6. The parade was over when he ſaw him. He ſaw him laying to all appearance expiring, in the arms of Mr. Marriott in his own room, having ſeen this, he retired. He ſaw Captain C. after that, ſome time after that, he ſaw ſome blood on his ſhirt—he does not think there was any body with him, he did not tell Witneſs how he come by the wound. He ſaw Lieutenant Robinſon on that morning on guard at the Bazar Gate, he gave Witneſs no explanation. Lieutenant Ruſſell was either dead or dying, he did not look like a man who had been long dead. He had not ſeen any of the Gentlemen that morning before.

Examined by Mr. Morley.

Enſign Marriott appeared in great diſtreſs he was affording every aſſiſtance to Mr. Ruſſell; they were upon the moſt friendly terms living in the ſame apartment.

Here the Caſe cloſed on the part of the Proſecution; and as there did not appear to be any evidence againſt Lieut. Robinſon and Enſign Marriott, the Jury at the ſuggeſtion of the Counſel for Captain A. Campbell, who ſtated that he might poſſibly require their teſtimony, having underſtood it to be the opinion of the Court that there was nothing ſufficiently proved againſt either Lieutenant Robinſon or Enſign Marriott to call upon them for a defence, immediately returned a Verdict of Not Guilty as to them.

Captain A. Campbell then put in a Written Defence as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,
GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.

No man can more deeply lament than I do, the fatal reſult of that meeting between the deceaſed and myſelf, which the imperious laws of honor preſcribed, as the ſole remaining means of preſerving my character from laſting infamy.

But in the heartfelt anguiſh which I experience it is ſome conſolation to find that in reviewing my conduct, my conſcience whiſpers to me the grateful aſſurance that I uniformly obeyed the dictates of forbearance, that I liſtened with readineſs to the ſuggeſtions of conciliation, that I anxiouſly ſought for the means of accommodation, while accommodation was practicable; and that I rejected no proffered apology, which honor could accept.

Gentlemen, you are well aware that in the preſent day, the manners of the world have rendered the laws of honor, in one reſpect paramount to all laws of human and divine inſtitution. Your conviction acknowledges their predominant ſway over the human mind; you feel their influence in your own boſoms; you know too, while all degrees of Men ſubmit to them, how emphatically they call for a ſtrict obſervance on the part of thoſe who wear the garb of war, the ſoul of whoſe profeſſion is to be without fear, and without reproach.

Gentlemen, If it ſhall appear to you, that I have reluctantly ſubmitted to the mandates of this imperious code; that, this ſubmiſſion has not been attended with an arrogant and wanton defiance of the laws of my Country; and that it has not been accompanied by a cold inſenſibility to the ſpirit of forgiveneſs; That my conduct has not been marked with acrimonious hoſtility or perſonal malice to the deceaſed, that I have not ſhewn that wanton diſregard of ſocial duty which the law conſtrues into malice, I look with confidence for your favorable verdict.

Gentlemen, if inſtead of homicide occaſioned as this has been; you were now trying an unfortunate individual who, in the moment of ſudden paſſion, had inflicted a mortal blow on his fellow Creature, it would be your duty to make allowances for the infirmity of human nature and to acquit the priſoner of the charge of Murder.

But where, Gentlemen, is the infirmity of human nature more ſtrongly exemplified than in our inability to remember what is due to human laws, under the influence of thoſe falſe notions of honor which the manners of Society have given birth to. Shall the inſtantaneous heating of the blood, give a colour of innocence to an act of violent homicide and ſhall not ſuch an act receive any qualifying tinge from the operation of thoſe univerſal feelings, which if not relieved, would ſink the human heart in deſpair? manifold are the inſtances in which the habits of a well regulated mind have been found ſufficient to controul the impulſe of ſudden paſſion. But where in the walks of ſocial life, can we find that diſciplined fortitude which could bear to live under the burden of a diſhonored name? Where ſhall we find the heart, ſteady and ſtrong enough to controul the maddening dread of becoming a deſpiſed outcaſt of Society, a perpetual mark of the world's bitter ſcorn? Of what avail is deliberation here, but to ſtrengthen thoſe very motives which run counter to the dictates of human Laws.

Gentlemen, if motives ſuch as theſe ſhall be found to influence human conduct in caſes like the preſent; motives which you will not deny may and do influence the kindlieſt hearts—hearts anxiouſly regardful of ſocial duty and habitualy averſe from miſchief; what principle of reaſoning ſhould you have recourſe to for that preſumption of general malice, which in the abſence of all particular malice, the law requires as a neceſſary ingredient of the crime with which I am charged, nay do they not abſolutely exclude the admiſſion of ſuch preſumption.

In the ſhort and ſimple ſtatement of facts to which I ſhall, for a few moments, now requeſt your attention, you will not, I truſt, be able to diſcover any ſymptoms of individual or particular malice to the deceaſed in any part of my conduct towards him in this unfortunate affair.

On the 11th of June laſt—I was garriſon Captain of the day. Lieutenant Ruſſell was on guard at the Bazar Gate. As Captain of the day it was my duty to receive the guard reports. It was alſo Lieutenant Ruſſell's duty, among the reſt to ſend one to me. I waited at my poſt at the Apollo Gate half an hour, after I had collected the other reports, in expectation of receiving that of Lieutenant Ruſſell. None came. I then diſpatched to the Town Major's Office, the reports received, noticing the want of Lieutenant Ruſſell's report.

Anxious to ſhew Lieutenant Ruſſell that in noticing the omiſſion he had been guilty of, I was actuated by no ill will towards him, I wiſhed to be myſelf the firſt to inform him of it. For that purpoſe, immediately on my return to my own quarters, I called at Lieutenant Ruſſells. He was not there: ſhortly after, however, he came to my quarters, I informed him why I had wiſhed to ſee him, and what I had done. My information appeared to be received without offence and the obſervations which Lieutenant Ruſſell made were few, but they were made without any apparent irritation. We parted amicably. In the evening of the ſame day, I met Lieutenant Ruſſell by accident, at Lieutenant Robinſon's quarters. Here a converſation took place which commenced by my enquiring of Lieutenant Ruſſell, if he had yet heard any thing reſpecting his report. I will not now detail to you, Gentlemen, the particulars of this converſation, but will content myſelf with noticing that Lieutenant Ruſſell in a very abrupt and diſreſpectful manner, inſinuated that I was not at my poſt when I ought to have been, and that was the reaſon why I had not received his report. He alſo ſaid, in a manner ſtill more diſreſpectful, that in noticing the non receipt of his report, I had done my worſt to him, and that he defied me:—

Towards the cloſe of the converſation, I admit, Gentlemen, that I was betrayed into ſome warmth of manner, but I aſſert, that, from the firſt to the laſt no language eſcaped my lips, that could provoke the inſulting inſinuations thrown out by Lieutenant Ruſſell, or that could juſtify his forgetting that reſpect of manner, which was due to me as his ſuperior Officer.

The converſation between us was put an end to, by the interpoſition of Lieutenant Robinſon, who demanded of Lieutenant Ruſſell why he preſumed to make his apartments the ſcene of ſo virulent an attack on me: on this Lieutenant Ruſſel retired.

It has been ſaid that nothing paſſed during this converſation which could require my exacting from Lieutenant Ruſſell any apology. This muſt have been advanced on the authority of that view which two of the Officers preſent on the occaſion ſeem to have taken of the conduct of the parties; the Officers to whom I allude, are Lieutenants Marriott and Lowrie.

At an examination which afterwards took place and which I ſhall notice ſhortly, theſe Gentlemen I underſtand, would only admit that Lieutenant Ruſſell had ſpoken loudly and petulantly and that I was vehement alſo.

If this view of the tranſaction be correct, I doubtleſs muſt have erred in thinking an apology neceſſary: But I truſt I may confidently place in oppoſition to the opinions entertained by theſe Gentlemen, the impreſſions made on the minds of two other Officers who were alſo preſent at the converſation. They agree with the feelings which I entertained, and they have unheſitatingly ſtated, that the behaviour of Lieutenant Ruſſell was diſreſpectfull and inſulting to me. Of the weight and value which are to be reſpectively given to theſe oppoſite opinions I ſhall, in the firſt place, obſerve, that Lieutenants Marriot and Lowrie had, for the firſt time joined the Regiment on the arrival of the Bombay and China ſhips; I believe it was the firſt time they had ever joined any Corps; whereas Lieutenant Robinſon and Cochrane had been a long time in the ſervice. Your own good ſenſe, Gentlemen, will immediately ſuggeſt to you, that the latter, from their experience in the Service are more likely to entertain correct conceptions of the demeanour proper to be obſerved between Officers of different rank, and therefore more qualified to appreciate our conduct on this occaſion.

To this obſervation I ſhall alſo add, that an impreſſion correſponding with that received by Meſſrs. Cochrane and Robinſon, was alſo made on the mind, of a moſt reſpectable Officer, Major Cheyne, by the repreſentation which was ſubſequently given to him by all four Officers.

If I am rightly informed, a ſimilar opinion was alſo entertained by another moſt reſpectable Gentleman. The Commanding Officer of the Corps; who after reading Lieutenant Ruſſell's own written ſtatement of the tranſaction, and after an examination of two of the Officers preſent, adviſed Lieutenant Ruſſell to apologize to me. Gentlemen, I have interrupted the courſe of my narrative to make the foregoing obſervations to convince you, if poſſible, that I had not raſhly and ſlightly conceived myſelf to have been inſulted by Lieutenant Ruſſell in ſuch a way as to call for an apology.

I reſume the narrative. Within half an hour after the termination of the converſation, I thought it neceſſary to order Lieutenant Ruſſell into arreſt; and I immediately reported the ſame to the Commanding Officer. Colonel Bland having made the inveſtigation, the reſult of which has been already alluded to, ſent the Adjutant to me, with a meſſage that Lieutenant Ruſſell had turned a deaf ear to the advice he had given to offer ſome conceſſion.

To promote, as much as lay in my power, that accommodation which the Commanding Officer had recommended, and to remove from Lieutenant Ruſſell's mind any difficulties he might feel on account of the nature of the apology which from any cauſe he might ſuppoſe would be required of him, I requeſted the Adjutant to wait on him and aſſure him that nothing either hurtful to his feelings or unbecoming his ſituation as an Officer would be exacted.

I truſt, Gentlemen, that in theſe firſt ſteps which I took, you cannot diſcover any traces of an improper ſpirit of revenge of any wiſh to exact of Lieutenant Ruſſell any thing more than the occaſion abſolutely required.

I waited till the following day, in anxious expectation, that the temper of Lieutenant Ruſſell might be influenced by the meſſage I had ſent, and that after a more mature conſideration of the meaſure propoſed by his Commanding Officer, he might be better diſpoſed to accommodation. But I waited in vain.

Still anxious to evince the ſame ſpirit of conciliation which had hitherto guided my ſteps, I wrote to Colonel Bland the following letter:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BLAND.

Fort George Barracks 14th June 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I am particularly anxious to make it appear, that I have no resentful or improper feelings towards Mr. Russell, and that I wish to avoid the very unpleasant alternative of a Court Martial. I have therefore to represent to you, that I will, with much pleasure submit the matter in dispute, between him and me to the decision of a Committee of the Officers of the Regiment, and I shall feel happy in being governed by their opinion.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Humble Servant.

(Signed) A CAMPBELL,

Capt. H. M. 47th Regt.

To the proposal contained in this letter, Colonel Bland after stating the objections which he had to such a mode of accommodating the affair, at last assented provided the consent of Lieutenant Russell could be obtained, and he accordingly requested Major Cheyne to speak to Lieutenant Russell on the subject. The letter of Colonel Bland I will read to you. You will particularly observe that, in his opinion, an opinion formed after a personal investigation of the subject, the measure I then proposed was a mild one.

MY DEAR SIR,

There is no person can regret more than I, any dispute or variance, among the Officers under my Command, and I would, with pleasure, resort to any prudent measure to have the present affair between you and Lieutenant Ruffell settled to your mutual satisfaction, but I very much doubt the propriety of resorting to the decision of a Committee for the affair, after the business has been officially reported to me, and that I have taken the trouble to investigate into it myself, and you must be aware that Lieutenant Russell's consent to the mild measure you have suggested, must be preliminary or it will otherwise be nugatory.

However as I am really anxious on all occasions, to promote a disposition to peace, when possible to do it without injury to the Service, I will request Major Cheyne to speak to Lieutenant Russell on the subject, and to make, if possible, arrangements for the investigation &c. to your mutual satisfaction.

I am, my dear Sir,

your respectful humble servant

(Signed) H. D. BLAND,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Lieutenant Russell however refused to accede to this proposition. I will not attempt to describe to you the manner in which it was refused, you will best learn that from the evidence of Major Cheyne. I will only add that the high tone with which Lieutenant Russell declared "that he did "not concieve that he had acted athiss, and that "he would not therefore become amenable to any "such Convention as that proposed, but that I "was exceedingly welcome to proceed to extremities and that he should be prepared to meet me." I say, I shall only observe, that the high tone with which this declaration was made led Major Cheyne to doubt whether the facts of the case had been fairly represented. To satisfy himself fully therefore on this head, he assembled the four Officers who were present on the occasion.

This enquiry confirmed the view which Major Cheyne had originally taken of the business, and the deliberate opinion which that enquiry led him to form was, that; "by upbraiding me with having done his worst against him, by holding me "at defiance and insinuating that I had quitted "my station irregularly and by accompanying "this with a disrespectful violence of manner, "altogether unjustifible in so young an Officer to "a person of my years, rank, & length of service," Lieutenant Russell had been guilty of such impropriety of conduct as could not be passed over. These sentiments Major Cheyne communicated to Mr Marriott and requested him to convey them to Lieutenant Russell, and to endeavour to persuade him if possible to apologize by saying that if he had offended me, he was sorry for it.

At the entreaty, however, of Mr. Marriott, Major Cheyne consented to see and talk to Mr. Russell once more—Mr. Russell came and after a long discussion, Mr. Russell consented to make such an apology as Major Cheyne should dictate,

The form of the apology was accordingly drawn out by Major Cheyne, and a copy of it sent to each of us—it was as follows.

"Captain Campbell—Mr. Russell it was not "my intention to irritate or offend you when I "addressed you the other evening in Lieutenant "Robinson's quarters.

"Lieutenant Russell—It was not my intention "to treat you with disrespect or to offend you on "that occasion and if I did so, I am sorry for it."

I readily assented to this arrangement—you will Gentlemen, perhaps, be not a little surprised to find Mr. Russell after having agreed to the apology to be proposed by Major Cheyne, cavilling about the terms, in which the apology was worded, and proposing, in the room of what Major Cheyne had written, to substitute words, which rendered it, in effect, a mere mockery of an apology, I will read to you Mr. Russells own language on the occasion. It is contained in a note directed and sent to Major Cheyne.

MY DEAR SIR.

As I have constantly denied any intention of treating Captain Campbell with insult or disrespect I cannot admit that I did—but will say, instead of "I am sorry if I did so"—"I am sorry he should think I did."

Yours Truly

(Signed) EDMUND RUSSELL,

To

Major CHEYNE,

47th Regiment.

Could any man who understood the use of language, who knows the difference between words expressive of regret at a man's own conduct, and words importing merely sorrow for another man's conception of that conduct, adopt the tendered alteration, or for a moment think of proposing it as an apology to the injured and insulted party.

You will not wonder then Gentlemen, that Major Cheyne should be surprised and indignant at the contents of this note; at the unexpected and unreasonable difficulties, to say no worse of them, which were thus started by Mr. Russell; and that he should refuse to interfere any more in the business. On the other hand, look at the language put into the mouth of Lieutenant Russell by Major Cheyne, and say if there be any thing in the substance or the language of it, at which a manly candour of disposition, a mind sincerely disposed to accommodation, could for a moment have faultered.

In the generality of cases such as the present, the principal objection which is experienced in making an apology, arises from the difficulty which the human mind feels, in apologizing for what it is conscious of having intended to do. However, no such difficulty existed here.—The intention to offend was expressly denied—But Mr. Russell seems to think that the want of such intention precludes the possibility of his having actually offended.

Is there however any reasonable man who would not admit the possibility of offence having been given even where there was no intention to offend? And is there any honorable mind which could hesitate to express its regret for an injurious act unintentionally committed.

To what reasonable source then are Lieutenant Russell's objections to be traced! It is far from my wish to utter any thing disrespectful to the memory of the deceased, but I am afraid it is almost impossible not to connect the objections with that spirit, which led this unfortunate Gentleman a short time before, to declare to the Adjutant in words that may be alone regarded as prophetic and awfully descriptive, of the fate that awaited him, "that he should not die happy, till he had driven a bullet through my body."

After the receipt of the note alluded to, Major Cheyne as might be expected, declined all further interference and nothing now remained, but that unhappy alternative which I had hitherto to anxiously endeavoured to avoid.

Gentlemen, I think, I may confidently call upon you to pronounce that the whole of my conduct thus far, has been uniformly directed by a spirit of peace, and by an anxious, sincere and never ceasing desire to avoid extremities.

Do you discover any thing equivocal in my language or behaviour? Can you for a moment hesitate as to the nature of the feelings and principles by which I have been actuated?

Have you any doubt as to their sincerity? or will you believe that I could lightly or wantonly depart from them?

I press these considerations the more anxiously on your attention, because it will appear in evidence, that, some time after Major Cheyne had written to Mr. Russell, declining all further interference; the latter wrote a note to the former, stating his willingness to make the apology in the way, proposed Major Cheyne.—It is scarcely necessary for me, Gentlemen, after what you have seen of my conduct solemnly to declare to you that had this assent, however tardily given, been declared simply and unconditionally I should readily and joyfully have listened to it, but unfortunately it was coupled with a condition, a proviso that contained in itself what I conceived and felt to be a fresh insult to me.

"I will accept the terms you propose" says "Lieutenant Russell to Major Cheyne, in a note "addressed to the latter; provided you continue "my friend and employ your good offices in my "behalf."

This condition, Gentlemen bore allusion to some past good offices which Major Cheyne had shewn to the deceased, but which it is not necessary to detail, but of the continuance of which Mr Russell felt the value, perhaps the necessity. Of what value to me was an apology thus offered? What atonement for the affront which I had received was an apology thus motived? not founded on any conviction of his own wrong, not proceeding from any wish to heal the wound he had made. But dragged and extorted from him by a fear of losing the countenance of Major Cheyne and stipulated to be given as the price of his future support.

When Major Cheyne sent to me the note containing this insulting proposal, I tore it in vexation. When you consider, Gentlemen, the sincerity and singleness of heart with which I invariably and uniformly had endeavoured to promote an accommodation; when you see on the other hand that the first advance I made was met by Mr. Russell with determined opposition; that the next proposition was listened to with reluctance, and accepted with insincerity, only to be finally evaded; when you see him at last proposing to accede to the apology, which he had before endeavoured unsuccessfully to fritter away, on terms insulting to me, connected with motives altogether foreign to the principles on which such an apology ought to be offered; surely. I was treated as a mere cypher to be used only for the purpose of enhancing the price which Mr. Russell was willing to pay for Major Cheyne's favor. when you take all these circumstances into your consideration, Gentlemen, you will not be surprised that I should feel mortified and indignant: and I trust you will agree with me in thinking and feeling also, that no alternative was left for me but to reject the offer and to require of Mr. Russell unequivocally, and without any contemporaneous concession on my part this short and simple apology "that he was sorry to have treated me with disrespect that it was not his intention to have done so." On requiring such an apology as this, you will not, I trust, imagine I was exacting too much it was, in substance nearly, what Colonel Bland if I am not misinformed thought ought to be required of him; it was in form and substance what Major Cheyne, also, at first, thought, ought to be made by Lieutenant Russell altho' for the sake of bringing matters to an accommodation he proposed afterwards a different form. I have said that in consequence of the condition annexed to the offer contained in Mr. Russell's note to Major Cheyne, I felt myself under the imperious necessity of rejecting that offer. If it should appear that this offer was repeated never so many times without any explanation or qualification of the condition originally annexed to it, I trust you will think with me that so long as it remained tainted with this original offence, I could, at no time, consistently have listened to it.

If, however, Gentlemen it should appear to you that in this instance I had been guilty of any refinement of feeling, any unnecessary scruples of delicacy: permit me to remind you that in forming a Judgment of the feelings which influence a soldier's mind, when the preservation of his honor is concerned, you ought to bear in recollection, of how delicate and sensitive a nature that honor is; with what scrupulous caution, with what an excess almost of care it is necessary to guard it even from the breath of Suspicion. Call to mind too I beseech you, the whole of my previous conduct: let me have the full benefit if it, which I am fairly and legitimately entitled to, and then, I am sure you will not; you cannot believe that such refinement and such scruples were not honestly and sincerely felt by me: you will not believe that they were made the sudden pretext of indulging that malice against the deceased which I had hitherto only masked or as a cover for proceeding to those extremities I had only under a false shew of candour sought to avoid. you must, you will conclude, that I acted solely from a strong but an honest and sincere conviction, that the conduct I pursued alone could rescue my honor from the peril it was exposed to. My fate is in your hands; you may restore me to Society or you may consign me to disgrace and ruin.

Gentlemen; if you can lay your hands on your hearts, and say that I have deserved disgrace and ruin, I shall submit with resignation to your verdict; while I endeavor to find consolation from that conscience which tells me I have not been unduly and wickedly urged on the fate that had attended my unfortunate antagonist; and while I seek by a spirit of sincere contrition and regret to offer some atonement for the blood I have unwillingly shed.

The Defence having been read, the Prisoner's Counsel proceeded to call.

Ensign Charles Terrington, who said, he was Officer of the Guard on the 11th of June, and Captain Campbell was there also, he left Captain C. asleep when the Guard was relieved.

Ensign John Osborne, said he relieved Ensign Terrington. Captain C. was then in the Guard room he remained there about 20 minutes; Captain C. said he was waiting for a report from the Bazar Gate Guard. after Captain C. had left the Guard half of an hour the report came.

Ensign Thomas Anthony said he was Subaltern Officer on Guard at the Bazar Gate on the 11th of June, and relieved Ensign Russell. the drummer belonging to the new Guard was sent at Ensign Russell's request, to carry the report.

Lieutenant Jones Hutchenson said, she saw Captain C. at Lieutenant Russell's quarters, Lieutenant Russell was not there, Captain C. said, he came to inform Lieut. Russell that he was very sorry to have been under the necessity of reporting him to the Commandant, for not having sent his Report in time.

Lieutenant Colcraine said he was present in Lieutenant Robinson's Apartments on the evening of the 12th of June, Captain C. was there, Ensign Marriott, Lieutenant Robinson, Ensign Lowry and Lieutenant Russell.—Captain C. came into the Room and addressed himself to Lieutenant Russell, and said have you heard any thing of that report since? Lieutenant Russell said "it would be very odd if I should—He said, he supposed the Drummer that took his report to Captain C. could not find him—He added that Captain C. was not in the way at the time the report was sent. Lieut. Russell said, you made your report and what more could you do, in a very disrespectful manner to Captain C—"Capt. C. said I beg your pardon, I could do more,"—I dont remember the reply of Lieut. Russell. Capt. C. made a remark, that he thought Mr. Russell's conduct was very extraordinary.—Lieut. Robinson made some observation but witness does not recollect what it was. shortly after Lieut. Russell left the room. He thinks the manner of Lieut. Russell was very disrespectfull and insulting.

Lieut. Robinson said a conversation took place in his Chambers on the evening of the 12th of June, the Officers who were present, were he states the same as mentioned by the last witness. corroborates the statement of the former witness with these additions. Captain C said he could have insisted on the report having been taken Notice of for not having been sent to him. Lieut. Russell said "I sent the report time "enough, I suppose you were out of the way when "the report came in."—Capt. C. said he was not "out of the way, but that he was not to stay there "half an hour to wait for the report. Lieut. Russell "said you have done your worst, Sir, already, I defy "you." Capt. C. said Mr. Russell you appear to speak to me with a great deal of violence and disrespect "—"I do not" said Mr. Russell. Capt. C. said I tell you Sir, you do.—I do not Sir, said Lieut. Russell, contradicting Capt. C. 3 or 4 times. Lieut. Russell said at last; I think Sir, you speak so to me.—Capt. C. then appealed to the Gentlemen in the room whether he had said any thing improper or not.—Mr. Russell said what business have you, Sir to come here to tell me you reported me? Witness put an end to this conversation being convinced of the impropriety of Mr. Russell, by asking him why he presumed to come to his Apartments to make it the scene of so virulent an attack on Capt. C.—Mr. Russell left the room speaking, but witness dont recollect what he said—The manner of Mr. Russell was very insulting and disrespectfull.

Adjutant William Bangs said on Sunday the 12th Mr. Russell was put into Arrest, by order of Capt. C. He was ordered by Colonel Bland, to desire Lieut. Russell to attend him, after he had been put into Arrest, He accompanied him to Colonel Bland at his Quarters. He heard Colonel Bland advise Lieut. R. to apologize to Capt. C. because he said words hurtfull to his feelings—he turned about and said he would not, in a very hasty manner for he did not conceive, he had offended Capt. C. witness believes the recommendation of Colonel Bland was repeated, but Lieut. Russell continually refused and Colonel Bland ordered him back into Arrest saying, he might go to the devil his own way, for "his positive temper could do him no good," after this I went to Capt. C.—Capt. C. ordered me to go officially to Mr Russell and to state of him that he required of him no apology that could hurt the feelings of any Gentleman; the apology required by Capt. C. was told to witness by Capt. C.—It was to be in these words. If Mr. Russell had said any thing hurtfull to the feelings of Capt. C. It was not intentional and he was sorry for it, or words to that effect.—I mentioned this to Mr. Russell who said no, I'll be damned if I do for, I have done nothing to offend Capt. C. this was on the evening of the 14th, on the 15th witness released Mr. Russell from Arrest, by order of Colonel Bland, on that occasion Lieut. Russell said "by Jesus, Archy! I shall never die happy, till I have a shot thro' your Guts! witness believed Archy to mean Captain C.

Major William Cheyne, Major of the 47th Regiment, said Colonel Bland called on him on the 14th of June, and shewed him a correspondence that had passed between him and Capt. C. relative to a dispute between Capt. C. and Mr. Russell, and requested he would endeavour to adjust the matter in a salutary way, he agreed to make the attempt; and when Col. Bland left him sent for Mr. Russell, and took him to task for what he understood had been very improper conduct on his part towards Capt. C. and tried to impress him with the necessity of making some concession towards Capt. C. for conduct which he considered as it had been represented to him as kind of outrage, however on finding his observations had very little effect, and perceiving Lieut. Russell extremely irritated witness suggested to him the method of having the difference adjudged and settled by a Committee of Officers of the Regt. by whose opinions the parties should be guided. Lieut. Russell in a brisk and rather pert manner to witness said he did not think he had acted amiss and he would not become amenable to any convention of the kind,—with much displeasure witness told him he might go to his quarters.—He was surprised at Mr. Russell's pertinacity and was apprehensive he might have been misinformed: he therefore sent for the Officers who were present. The result of this enquiry was that his former impressions were confirmed.—He particularly addressed himself to Mr. Marriott and begged him to go to Mr. Russell and acquaint him with what his sentiments were, and endeavour to prevail on Mr. Russell to say that if he had offended Captain C. he was sorry for it.—Upon this, at Mr. Marriott's request witness consented to see Mr. Russell again, who came and after a long expostulation he was led to believe he had conquered all his scruples, and that degree of obstinacy he had hitherto shewn, as he consented to say what witness had expressed a wish to Mr. Marriott he should prevail on him to do. On this occasion, witness drew out the form of the apology which he thought he ought to make.

Witness dictated this apology for the purpose of conciliating matters.—He sent this to Lieutenant Russell and received a note in answer. *

In consequence of this witness wrote to Mr. Russell to say that as his proposition had been rejected, he should be very guarded in obtruding his opinion pon him in future or something to that effect. Witness wrote in such a manner as to shew that he was much offended with his behaviour and intended he should see by the Note that he should in future drop all further intercourse with him.—Witness directed Lieutenant Robinson to convey the substance of this to Captain C.: Soon after he had written this cool and formal Note to Mr. Russell, he received another Note from him which he sent to Captain C. who tore it as witness believes.—It was a supplicatory sort of Note, intreating him not to withdraw his favor and countenance from Lieutenant Russell and proposing to express himself in the manner he had dictated for him to Captain C. provided he would permit him to have a share of his (witness's) friendship and enjoy his good Offices in his behalf.—Witness sent the Note without comment to Captain C. in order that Captain C. might have an opportunity of exercising his own judgement on the business. Witness had been of service to Lieutenant Russell formerly. Witness has known Captain C. for eleven years and he is quite the reverse of a quarrelsome disposition—he appeared to witness in a very impressive degree to desire an accomodation.

Colonel Bland of the 47th Regiment said he commanded the 47th Regiment; he was informed in writing by Captain C. that Mr. Russell had been put in arrest by him.

Witness recommended to Mr. Russell to make an apology to the effect that he was sorry for his conduct to Captain C.—he refused to accede.—Colonel Bland told him he ought in propriety to make an apology to Capt. C.—he has known Captain C. for many years, he never knew him to be of a quarrelsome disposition or to have quarrelled with any one, but knows him to be a man of high honor and integrity.

Major Haynes said he has known Captain C. for many years he is of a most excellent disposition and a highly honorable man.

Major Molesworth of the 47th Regiment said he has known Captain C. for nearly 10 years he was proud to say he had always considered him possessed of the nicest feelings of integrity and honor, and he felt a pride in ranking him as one of his dearest friends; he is quite the reverse of a quarrelsome disposition.

Captain Featherston of the 47th Regt. said he had known Captain C. for about 10 years that he is not quarrelsome by any means.

Capt. Pickard of the 47th Regt. said he has known him 11 years.—Ever since he his known him he has been a most zealous officer, a man of the strictest honor and by no means a quarrelsome man.

Lieutenants Forbes, Dundass, Dr. Easton, and Captain Mackenzie, also bore testimony to the high and excellent character of the prisoner at the Bar, and many other gentlemen were also ready with their testimony; but the Court seemed to think any further evidence on this head quite unnecessary, the Case of the prisoner was accordingly closed.

The Recorder proceeded to sum up to the Jury who in about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The Court accordingly deliberated for a few minutes when the Recorder told the prisoner, that as well on account of the ample and satisfactory testimony to the excellence of his character, as to shew the Jury that their recommendation was approved of by the Court they had resolved to pass the most lenient sentence which the law allowed, and that he was accordingly, fined 1 Rupee.

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* *There Letters already printed in Captain C.s Defense.*

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